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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

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HEW REFUGEE TASK FORCE

MARCH 21, 1977

TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

REPORT TO CONGRESS

March 21, 1977

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TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

REPORT TO CONGRESS

MARCH 21, 1977

This is the Eighth Report to the Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program, as required each quarter by the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975.

The Refugee Task Force, which has served the program's changing needs over the last 21 months, now maintains a multi-lingual staff of 34 in the Washington central office and 29 in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's ten Regional Offices throughout the country. Since October 1, 1976, the Task Force has been part of the U.S. Repatriate and Refugee Assistance Staff of the Assistance Payments Administration of HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Since the program began in May 1975, a total of \$203 million has been available to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This includes an original appropriation of \$103 million, \$53 million transferred from the Department of State appropriation, and \$50 million appropriated last October from previously authorized funds. Of this total, approximately \$92.9 million remained available for obligation during fiscal year 1977. Almost all of this will be used to reimburse States for cash assistance, medical assistance, and social services provided to needy refugees.

As of March 1, 1977, the percentage of refugees receiving at least part of their support from public cash assistance was 34.7%, an increase from the 30.7% reported for December 1, 1976. The number of cases receiving assistance rose from 14,955 to 16,856 during this 3-month period, and the number of persons included in these cases from 44,221 to 50,204. Thirty States reported increases in their refugee cash assistance caseloads, 6 States reported no change, and 14 States, plus the District of Columbia and Guam, reported decreases. Regional reports cite the tight employment situation, exacerbated by the severe winter weather and energy shortage, as factors in the continuing employment difficulties experienced by many refugees, together with the language barrier and lack of job skills applicable in the U.S. labor market.

It is important to remember that in many cases, cash assistance merely supplements the very low earning power and underemployment of many families. This low earning power and underemployment have been found to stem directly from language difficulties and lack of job skills readily applicable in the American labor market. Brief but intensive courses in both language and job training, together with job development, have been regarded as the best way to help refugees obtain better jobs and lift themselves from public dependence.

During the previous quarter, \$5 million was awarded to 58 grantees in 39 States and Guam to undertake employment/training projects combining language and job training with job development efforts. During the quarter just concluded, these projects have become operational. Altogether, a total of \$7 million has been awarded for 62 employment/training projects, including \$2 million awarded previously for 4 projects.

Initial reports from grantees, confirmed by site visits by Central Office and Regional Task Force personnel, indicate that refugee recruitment to the projects is proceeding. Task Force personnel conducted regional workshops for all grantees in late January and early February. The Center for Applied Linguistics, under a contract awarded in December 1976, has also been making site visits to grantees to provide technical aid in the language component of the projects.

As of February 1, 1977, the projects reported that 8,968 refugees were enrolled, including 5,851 enrolled in job-related training, and that 1,626 job placements had been made.

Two primary problem areas have been identified: (1) the language and cultural barriers to employment are more pervasive than had been anticipated, and may require more time than originally had been planned; and (2) the tightness of the current job market makes placement difficult.

A further incentive for refugees to find employment was provided by new regulations, effective December 1, 1976, which required that those receiving cash assistance take suitable jobs if offered, or English or vocational training if available, in order to continue their eligibility for aid. While it is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of these regulations, Regional Coordinators and Regional Assistance Payments staffs have worked closely with State welfare agency representatives to help in the understanding and implementation of these regulations.

The national Voluntary Resettlement Agencies (VOLAGs) and several state and local resettlement agencies largely completed the task of finding individual sponsors for the approximately 11,000 refugees - 6,800 Lao, 3,000 Vietnamese, and 1,200 Cambodians, who entered the country from camps in Thailand under the Expanded Parole Program during 1976.

The Central Office in Washington continued its efforts in the four major support areas in which it has been serving the refugee program. These include: (1) Work with the increasing number of Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations; (2) liaison with the national and local offices of VOLAGs and state and local resettlement agencies; (3) the providing of information to refugees and others through toll-free telephone lines; and (4) the publishing of multilingual editions of a newspaper, NEW LIFE, and of other publications for refugees.

The Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations Division of the Task Force, which maintains liaison with many groups of Indochinese throughout the country, identified seven additional groups during the quarter. The current roster now shows 99 Vietnamese, 16 Cambodian, and 5 Lao associations in various stages of organization. During the last quarter, visits were conducted with groups in Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, New York, New Jersey, and Colorado, providing counsel and information as requested and gaining insights into the concerns of the members.

While some groups encounter difficulties in attaining their objectives, it is significant that a growing number have overcome difficulties of apathy, a lack of funds, transportation problems, and cultural and psychological difficulties to become functioning and effective organizations.

The Resettlement Liaison Division continues to maintain communication with local and national VOLAG offices, monitoring their efforts and keeping them apprised of government policies and activities on behalf of the refugee population.

The Information and Referral Unit, through its toll-free telephone service, received an average of 60 calls a day during the report period. Inquiries relate to government aid, employment, education, language problems, cultural adjustment, and publications. Questions about immigrant status,

travel restrictions, and citizenship procedures are of considerable interest. The predominant single subject, however, involves the question of reunification in the United States with family members who are still in Vietnam, Thailand, or other countries.

The Publications Division of the Task Force continued to prepare and distribute materials for the refugees, especially for the Lao who constitute the bulk of the most recent arrivals from Indochina. The newspaper, NEW LIFE, which previously was published monthly by the Task Force in one edition (Vietnamese-Cambodian-English) is now being published in separate editions. A Vietnamese-English edition is published monthly, and in alternate months, a Cambodian-English edition and a Lao-English edition are also published. Circulation of NEW LIFE is now 35,000 a month in Vietnamese, 10,000 in Lao, and 5,000 in Cambodian.

A total of 9,883 copies of other publications also were distributed during the last quarter.

The Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association has continued to operate a toll-free telephone line for refugees to provide them with legal advice and referral, as provided in the contract with HEW. This service has been curtailed as of March 1, and is now operational only between 1 and 4 p.m. Central Time on weekdays. The service will terminate completely in June.

The first research papers on legal problems affecting Indochinese refugees are due to be received from the Bar Association during March. George Washington University Law School was the first grantee under this contract to submit its report.

During the quarter, the Task Force and Regional Offices continued to work with state and local welfare agencies and VOLAGs to resolve individual problems arising in a few cases of unaccompanied refugee children in foster care or with non-related refugee families in various States.

Follow-up reports have now been received from State agencies and Regional Offices on 390 out of the approximately 730 unaccompanied refugee children who reached the United States. On the whole, these children are doing well, the reports indicate. Sixty-three of the 390 children are now reunited with either their natural parents or relatives.

Mental depression has been reported to continue to be a problem among refugees, although it is not possible to gauge its extent or depth. Five different approaches to this problem are being tested through project grants totaling \$137,500 in the States of Massachusetts, Ohio, Colorado, California, and Washington. Each of these projects is now operational and the results will be watched carefully for possible broader application.

The Office of Education's Refugee Assistance Task Force has been developing regulations pursuant to the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-405), which was approved last September. Title II of that act relates to funds for elementary and secondary education of Indochinese refugees, while title III relates to adult education grants. Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register on November 23, and proposed regulations are scheduled to be published sometime in March. Funding of the programs remains uncertain since appropriations have not yet been provided.

The Office of Education also continued to direct and monitor existing support services some of which are scheduled to extend through September 1977. These include contracts with the Center for Applied Linguistics, five bilingual education resource centers, an academic credentials evaluation project in Long Beach, California, and the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, in connection with post-secondary admissions tests for English as a foreign language.

Short-term training programs designed to help 40 Indochinese dentists pass the National Board Dental Examinations got underway on October 18 at the University of Texas and the University of Pittsburgh. The training includes English language work as well as dental instruction according to need. With the courses now more than half completed, three students at Texas have passed Parts I (Medical) and II (English) of the exams, and nine have passed Part I. At Pittsburgh, two have passed Parts I and II, while four others have passed Part I.

Similar training in seven medical institutions was afforded 425 Indochinese refugee physicians preparing to take the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) examination necessary to practice medicine here. Final figures to date indicate that 411 physicians

have passed at least the medical portion of the examination, including 144 who have passed both the medical and English examinations and are now ECFMG-certified to practice.

The Department of State, which is responsible for the administration of international aspects of the Indochinese Refugee Resettlement Program, has completed its role in the admission of the 11,000 refugees authorized by the Attorney General in May 1976. All 11,000 have now entered the United States under parole, with sponsorships verified by VOLAGs. Data on these refugees will be transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare during the coming quarter.

In April and May of this year, the great bulk of Indochinese refugees who fled their homelands in 1975 will have lived in the United States for two years. They will therefore be entitled to apply for permanent resident alien status -- the first step toward citizenship -- under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

But although they may apply, not all will qualify because, under the present law, only 5,100 persons with refugee or parolee status may be accepted as resident aliens each year. Since there are now more than 144,000 refugees in the United States, it would thus be more than 28 years before all could become resident aliens.

In the case of previous refugee groups, such as those from Cuba and Hungary, Congress approved special legislation which in effect exempts the refugee groups from the 5,100 quota. Bills which would provide similar legislation for the Indochina refugees are under consideration by the Congress.

In addition to providing an important emotional benefit to the refugee population, such legislation would have the practical effect of enabling refugees to overcome present limitations that prevent them from competing for some jobs, that deny them entrance into other occupations because of state or union regulations, and that deny in-state college tuition benefits in some places.

Finally, approval of such legislation would accord this newest wave of refugees the same treatment as has been accorded other refugees who have looked to the United States for freedom and the opportunity to build a new life for themselves and their families.

A. HISTORICAL

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1975

- April 8 through April 15 State Department officials consult with House and Senate Committees regarding use of Attorney General's "parole" authority for evacuees from Indochina.
- April 12 U. S. Embassy, Phnom Penh closes. Last Americans are evacuated in operation "Eagle Pull".
- April 12 through April 17 U.S. Mission, Geneva asked to request assistance from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in locating third countries willing to accept refugees from Indochina.
- April 14 Parole is authorized for dependents of American citizens currently in Vietnam.
- April 18 The President asks twelve Federal agencies "to coordinate... all U. S. Government activities concerning evacuation of U. S. citizens, Vietnamese citizens, and third country nationals from Vietnam and refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Vietnam conflict" and names Ambassador L. Dean Brown as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force.
- April 19 Parole is extended to include categories of relatives of American citizens or permanent resident aliens who are petition holders.
- April 22 The Interagency Task Force asks civil and military authorities on Guam to prepare a safe haven estimated to be required for 90 days in order to provide care and maintenance for an estimated 50,000 refugees. The first to pass through the area arrive the following day.
- April 25 The Attorney General authorizes parole for additional categories of relatives, Cambodians in third countries and up to 50,000 "high-risk" Vietnamese.

April 27 The Task Force requests all American missions overseas to take up the possible resettlement of refugees as a matter of urgency.

April 29 U. S. Embassy, Saigon, closes. Operation Frequent Wind removes last Americans and Vietnamese by helicopter from staging sites in Saigon. The sea-lift and self-evacuation continue. Camp Pendleton, California opens as a refugee center prepared to care for 18,000 refugees.

May 2 Fort Chaffee, Arkansas opens as a refugee reception center prepared to care for 24,000 refugees.

May 4 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida opens as a refugee reception center prepared to accept 2,500 refugees (a figure later increased to 5,000).

May 5 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee in connection with the Administration's request for \$507 million to run the refugee program.

May 7 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the House International Relations Committee, and on May 8, the House Judiciary Committee.

May 22 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee.

A House and Senate conference committee agrees on the language of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, appropriating \$405 million for the Administration's refugee program.

May 24 The Act becomes PL 94-23 as the President signs it into law.

- May 27 Ambassador Brown returns to his post at the Middle East Institute and the President asks Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Human Development, to act as Director of the Interagency Task Force until arrangements are completed for organizing the Government's efforts for the longer term.
- May 28 A fourth Stateside reception center is opened at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and receives its first refugees.
- May 29 The UNHCR sends a representative to Stateside reception center, (Fort Chaffee) to interview individuals who have indicated a desire to return to Vietnam and whose names had been furnished earlier. Representatives of the UNHCR have been working similarly on Guam for several weeks, will go to Pendleton and Indiantown Gap next week and to Eglin thereafter.
- June 6 HEW establishes a special Task Force with representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, and a number of programs within HEW that deal with training and placement of physicians in the U.S.
- June 15 The President sends a Report to the Congress as required by PL 94-23.
- July 5 First of a series of regional meetings with local government officials and representatives of resettlement agencies held in New York City.
- July 6 Subic Bay, Philippines refugee reception center closes.
- July 21 Principal operational responsibility for the Task Force is transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Julia Vadala Taft is named as Director of the Task Force.
- August 1 Wake Island reception center closes.
- Attorney General extends parole authority to additional Indochina refugees stranded in "third countries."

- Sept. 15 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida refugee reception center closes,
- Sept. 23 The President transmits the Second Report to the Congress on the activities of the Inter-agency Task Force,
- Sept. 30 Decision made to accede to demands of repatriates on Guam for a ship to be sailed by them to Vietnam.
- Oct. 16 The Vietnamese freighter, Vietnam Thuong Tin I, sails from Guam bound for Vietnam with 1,546 repatriates aboard.
- Oct. 31 Last date for movement of Indochina refugees stranded in third countries into the U.S. refugee system. Henceforth, admission of refugees into the United States is the responsibility of the Department of State.
- Oct. 31 UN High Commissioner for Refugees meets with Task Force and State Department officials. UNHCR agrees to accept responsibility for Cambodian refugees who do not wish to accept sponsorship offers and desire to be repatriated.
- Oct. 31 Reception centers on Guam and at Camp Pendleton, California close.
- Dec. 15 Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania, refugee reception center closes.
- Dec. 20 Last 24 refugees leave Fort Chaffee resettlement center to join sponsors, and this center, the last to remain in operation, is officially closed.
- Dec. 31 Interagency Task Force operations are terminated, ending first phase of refugee program - evacuation and resettlement.

1976

- Jan. 1 HEW Refugee Task Force assumes responsibility for domestic resettlement

Feb. 6 State Department and Attorney General's office consult with Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law (Joshua Eilberg, Chairman) on issuance of parole authority to admit to the U.S. 11,000 Indochina refugees now in camps in Thailand.

Feb. 12 HEW Refugee Task Force and voluntary resettlement agencies (VOLAGs) meet in Washington, to examine methods for a coordinated effort to assure opportunities for self-sufficiency among the new immigrants.

Feb. 18-19 Conference for HEW Regional Refugee Assistance Coordinators held in Washington to discuss domestic resettlement priorities.

Feb. 23-26 HEW Refugee Task Force Director and Deputy Regional Director attend a series of meetings with State of California, local county officials, and a number of VOLAG executive directors to discuss refugee resettlement issues.

March 15 Voluntary Agency directors sign HEW Strategy and Objectives Memorandum pledging to reduce cash assistance cases by 50% by October 1, 1976.

March 17 House Subcommittee on HEW Appropriation meets with HEW Refugee Task Force Director to discuss FY 1977 budget.

March 17 HEW Social and Rehabilitation Service establishes with the States a reporting system for Alien Registration Numbers of refugees on welfare.

March 31 Seattle regional conference of HEW Task Force, voluntary agencies, State officials, refugees, and sponsors yields guidelines for joint actions.

April 8 Senate Subcommittee on HEW Appropriations holds hearing on FY 1977 Refugee Task Force funding.

April 9 HEW Regional Offices are directed to develop plans for using seed monies to fund local activities designed to remove refugees from the cash assistance rolls and place them in jobs.

May 5 An Expanded Parole Program for 11,000 additional Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Laotian refugees is authorized by the Attorney General.

May 20-21 Representatives from HEW's Refugee Task Force, Office of Education, and Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) meet to develop Federal strategies on refugee assistance for the future, including the role of Indochinese self-help groups, and on the phasing of residual Task Force responsibilities into SRS.

June 4 Nationwide conference for State resettlement groups and representatives from State Governors' offices is held in Kansas City to exchange information and ideas.

June 4 \$2 million allocated to the State of California for a special English language and vocational training program.

June \$400,000 allotted to Regional Offices to develop and implement job development programs for refugees.

June 23 New contract set up with Center for Applied Linguistics to continue toll-free phone service until 1977 and also to develop material and conduct training sessions in area of adult vocationally oriented English language training.

June 29 Contract with the American Bar Association, Young Lawyers Section, expanded to extend toll-free phone service for legal advice to refugees until March 1977. Also added were funds for ABA to research major legal problem areas being faced by refugees.

July 1 Laotians became eligible by P.L. 94-313 for benefits bestowed by Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 on Vietnamese and Cambodians.

July 12 Indochinese Mutual Assistance Division set up within HEW Refugee Task Force to provide technical assistance and liaison channels for more than 100 identified refugee self-help associations throughout the country.

July 14 Money allotted to Regional Offices to develop Mental Health Program for refugees.

July 21 Conference on cash assistance eligibility requirements for refugees. Participants included representatives from HEW, VOLAGs, state and local welfare agencies.

July 26 Notice of \$5 million employment/training grant availability published in Federal Register.

July 26-30 Task Force visits to Regional Offices concerning \$5 million employment/training grants to Regional staffs.

August 4 Draft of new cash assistance policy statement mailed to appropriate groups.

August 31 Applications for employment/training grants received in Regional Offices.

Sept. 10 Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-405) extending educational assistance for elementary-secondary students and adults for school year 1976-77.

Sept. 20 Third Wave Survey Report on Refugee Resettlement by Opportunity Systems Inc. completed.

Sept. 29 Administrator of Social and Rehabilitation Service, Commissioner of Assistance Payments Administration, and other SRS officials meet with national VOLAG Directors in preparation for transfer of Task Force responsibilities to SRS.

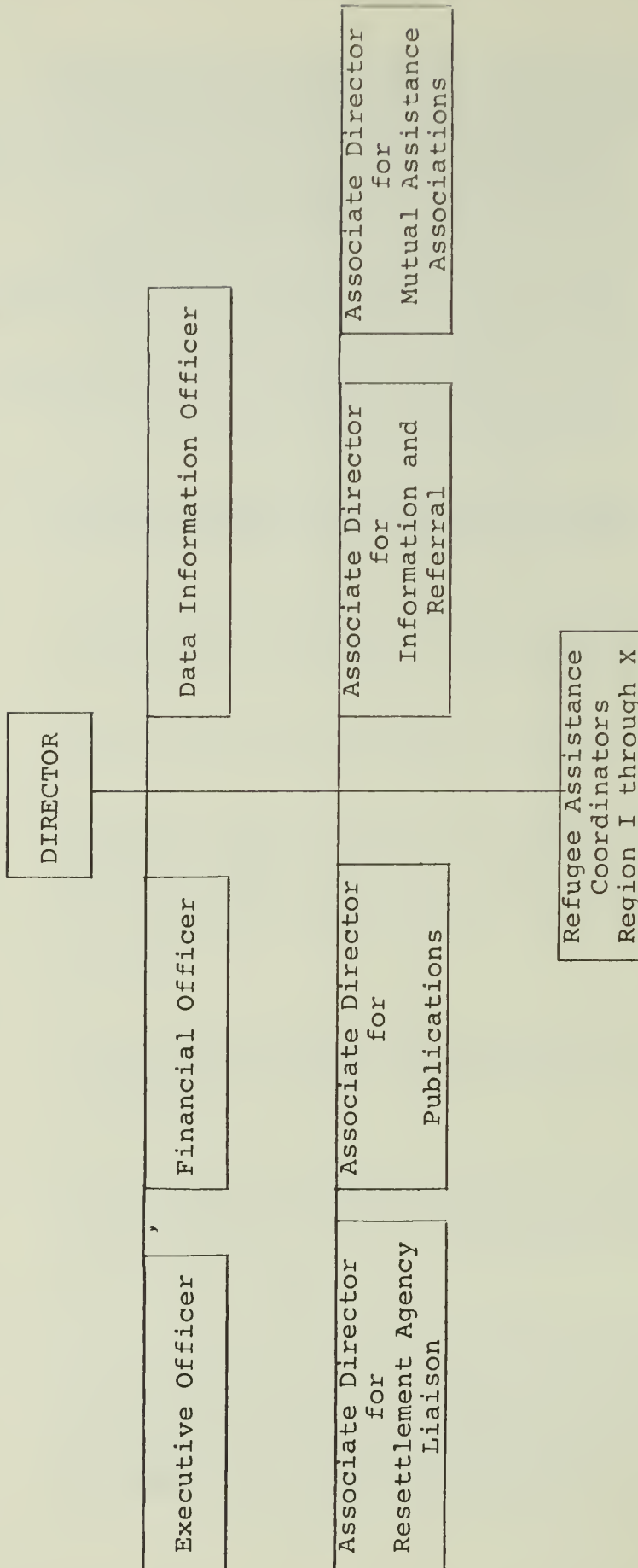
Sept. 30 SRS Regional Commissioners approve 58 grants totaling \$5 million for English language and vocational training and job development and placement.

Oct. 1 HEW Indochina Refugee Task Force transferred from Office of the Secretary to Social and Rehabilitation Service, Assistance Payments Administration, U. S. Repatriate and Refugee Assistance Staff.

Oct. 1 Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act (P.L. 94-441) appropriated the remaining \$50 million of the \$455 million originally authorized by the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. It also extended the availability to HEW of all appropriated funds until September 30, 1977.

Oct.	22	SRS Action Transmittal to the States providing revised guidelines for cash assistance for refugees, requiring acceptance of appropriate employment or training and authorizing State welfare agencies to carry out job development activities.
Nov.	10	Completion by Task Force of initial Regional technical-assistance workshops for all employment/training project grantees.
Dec.	6	Contract awarded to Center for Applied Linguistics to provide technical assistance to employment program grantees.
Feb.	8	Completion by Task Force of second round of Regional assistance workshops for all employment/training project grantees.

REFUGEE TASK FORCE



B. REFUGEE PROFILE

TABLE 1

Indochina Refugees in the United States

March 1, 1977

Resettled under Special Parole Program	129,792	
Resettled under Humanitarian Parole Program	500	
Resettled under Special Lao Program	3,466	
Resettled under Expanded Parole Program	<u>11,000</u>	(*)
Total in U.S. as of March 1, 1977	144,758	

(*) There are 440 requests for repatriation before the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

TABLE 2
Indochina Refugees in the United States

Rank	State	Number	Rank	State	Number
1	California	30,495	28	Nebraska	1,418
2	Texas	11,136	29	North Carolina	1,334
3	Pennsylvania	8,187	30	Connecticut	1,304
4	Virginia	5,620	31	Tennessee	1,250
5	Florida	5,237	32	Kentucky	1,174
6	Washington	5,205	33	New Mexico	1,047
7	New York	4,749	34	Utah	964
8	Illinois	4,675	35	South Carolina	926
9	Minnesota	4,250	36	Guam	818
10	Louisiana	3,916	37	Dist. of Columbia	613
11	Oklahoma	3,716	38	South Dakota	604
12	Ohio	3,496	39	Rhode Island	545
13	Iowa	3,352	40	Nevada	519
14	Missouri	3,154	41	Mississippi	493
15	Michigan	2,949	42	Idaho	421
16	Maryland	2,828	43	North Dakota	408
17	Wisconsin	2,461	44	Maine	376
18	Oregon	2,448	45	Montana	360
19	Hawaii	2,411	46	West Virginia	268
20	Colorado	2,350	47	Delaware	173
21	Indiana	2,175	48	New Hampshire	171
22	Arkansas	2,127	49	Wyoming	143
23	Kansas	1,953	50	Vermont	106
24	New Jersey	1,918	51	Alaska	94
25	Georgia	1,622	52	American Samoa	1
26	Arizona	1,444	52	Puerto Rico	1
27	Alabama	1,439			
27	Massachusetts	1,439			
			Totals:		
			To Known State		142,283
			To Unknown State		2,475
			Grand Total		144,758

(Based on January 1976 INS Alien Address Reports projected to match Inter-Agency Task Force totals and the known destinations of those entering under the Special Lao & Expanded Parole Programs. A revised projection will be made upon availability of January 1977 INS data)

TABLE 3
ANALYSIS OF CASH ASSISTANCE CASE LOAD - INDOCHINA REFUGEES

	<u>9/15/75</u>	<u>12/15/75</u>	<u>2/29/76</u>	<u>6/1/76</u>	<u>9/1/76</u>	<u>12/1/76</u>	<u>3/1/77</u>
Number Resettled in U.S.	92,274	128,110	130,072	130,592	138,058	144,072	144,758
Cash Assistance Cases	3,362	8,705	11,854	13,688	14,205	14,955	16,856
Increase in Cases Since Previous Report	I/R	5,343	3,149	1,834	517	750	1,901
Percentage Increase in Cases since Previous	I/R	159%	36%	16%	4%	5%	13%
Cash Assistance Persons	10,969	23,768	31,272	38,707	41,188	44,221	50,204
Increase in Persons Since Previous Report	I/R	12,799	7,504	7,518	2,481	3,033	5,983
Percentage Increase in Persons Since Previous	I/R	117%	32%	24%	6%	7%	14%
Average number of persons Per Approved Case	3.26	2.44	2.63	2.82	2.89	2.96	2.98
Average Number of Persons Per New Case For Reporting Period	I/R	2.39	2.38	4.09	4.79	4.04	3.15
Percentage of Population on Cash Assistance	11.88%	18.55%	24.04%	29.63%	29.83%	30.69%	34.68%

I/R = Initial Report

TABLE 4

Cash Assistance Cases - Indochina Refugees - By State

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Cases on Cash Assistance Dec. 1, 1976</u>	<u>Number of Cases on Cash Assistance Mar. 1, 1977</u>	<u>Percentage Increase or Decrease</u>
<u>Region I</u>			
Connecticut	119	115	-3%
Maine	17	15	-12
Massachusetts	194	190	-2
New Hampshire	8	15	+88
Rhode Island	32	40	+25
Vermont	4	4	0
	<u>374</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>+1%</u>
<u>Region II</u>			
New York	198	226	+14%
New Jersey	169	148	-12
Puerto Rico	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
	<u>367</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>+2%</u>
<u>Region III</u>			
Delaware	23	15	-35%
Maryland	375	375	0
Pennsylvania	518	604	+17
Virginia	477	591	+24
West Virginia	17	16	-6
Dist. of Columbia	169	141	-17
	<u>1,579</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>+10%</u>
<u>Region IV</u>			
Alabama	44	54	+23%
Florida	499	520	+4
Georgia	66	69	+5
Kentucky	154	152	-1
Mississippi	13	13	0
North Carolina	92	97	+5
South Carolina	18	24	+33
Tennessee	46	58	+26
	<u>932</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>+6%</u>
<u>Region V</u>			
Illinois	408	394 ¹	-3%
Indiana	139	148	+6
Michigan	339	318 ¹	-6
Minnesota	261	282	+8
Ohio	262	287	+10
Wisconsin	195	230 ¹	+18
	<u>1,604</u>	<u>1,659</u>	<u>+3%</u>

1 Estimated

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Cash Assistance Cases - Indochina Refugees - By State

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Cases on Cash Assistance Dec. 1, 1976</u>	<u>Number of Cases on Cash Assistance Mar. 1, 1977</u>	<u>Percentage Increase or Decrease</u>
<u>Region VI</u>			
Arkansas	76	92	+21%
Louisiana	233	292	+25
New Mexico	15	17	+13
Oklahoma	207	229	+11
Texas	578	777	+34
	<u>1,109</u>	<u>1,407</u>	<u>+27%</u>
<u>Region VII</u>			
Iowa	301	305	+1%
Kansas	134	113	-16
Missouri	283	283	0
Nebraska	113	118	+4
	<u>831</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>-1%</u>
<u>Region VIII</u>			
Colorado	313	386	+23%
Montana	17	51	+200
North Dakota	22	20	-9
South Dakota	27	27	0
Utah	90	97	+8
Wyoming	4	4	0
	<u>473</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>+24%</u>
<u>Region IX</u>			
Arizona	14	15	+7%
California	4,960	6,250	+26
Hawaii	556	603	+8
Nevada	49	40	-18
Guam	288	131	-55
Samoa	0	0	0
	<u>5,867</u>	<u>7,039</u>	<u>+20%</u>
<u>Region X</u>			
Alaska	1	0	-100%
Idaho	26	21	-19
Oregon	714	740	+4
Washington	1,078	1,104	+2
	<u>1,819</u>	<u>1,865</u>	<u>+3%</u>
TOTAL	14,955	16,856	+13%

Table 5 - Labor Force Participation,
Employment and Unemployment Rates
Of Refugees 16 years and older

A. Survey of July - August, 1976

	<u>Refugees 16 yrs & over</u>	<u>% In Labor Force*</u>	<u>Refugees in L.F.</u>	<u>% Employed</u>	<u>% Unemployed</u>
Total	(1714)	64	(1091)	87	13
Men	(955)	80	(764)	90	10
Women	(759)	44	(327)	82	18

B. Survey of December-January, 1975-76

Total	(4500)	62	(2777)	79	21
Men	(2527)	79	(1988)	82	18
Women	(1973)	40	(789)	70	30

*"In the Labor Force" includes both persons
currently employed and those actively looking
for work.

TABLE 6 - MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(WITH ANNUAL EQUIVALENTS)
FROM ALL SOURCES

<u>LEVEL OF INCOME</u>	<u>DEC. - JAN. '75</u>	<u>JULY - AUG. '76</u>
Under \$200/mo (\$2400/year)	18%	5%
\$200 - \$399/mo (\$2400 - \$4799/yr)	15%	13%
\$400 - \$599/mo (\$4800 - 7199/yr)	21%	22%
\$600 - \$799/mo (\$7200 - 9599/yr)	14%	14%
Over \$800/mo (\$9600 +/-yr)	32%	41%
Not ascertained	-	4%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100%	99%
Number of sample households (1424)		(617)

TABLE 7

PRIMARY JOB SKILLS OF INDOCHINA REFUGEE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

	(A) <u>ALL Heads of Households</u>	(B) <u>Head of Household Family Unit One Person</u>	(C)	
			<u>%</u>	<u>Cases On Cash Assistance</u>
<u>OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES</u>				
001 - 199 Medical, Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	9,578	2,712	21.3	962
200 - 299 Clerical and Sales Occupations	3,572	1,307	10.3	532
300 - 399 Service Occupations	2,324	964	7.6	535
400 - 499 Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and related occupations	1,491	253	1.9	262
500 - 599 Processing Occupations	128	49	.4	19
600 - 699 Machine Trades Occupations	2,670	1,713	13.5	289
700 - 799 Bench Work Occupations	1,249	528	4.2	280
800 - 899 Structural Work Occupations	2,026	1,026	8.1	279
900 - 999 Miscellaneous Occupations (includes Transportation)	5,165	2,647	20.8	1,300
000 Not Indicated	2,425	1,513	11.9	1,063
TOTALS	30,628	12,712	100.0	5,521

(A) A computer survey indicated a total of 37,844 Heads of Households.
Primary Job Skills were indicated for 30,628.

(B) A computer survey indicated a total of 16,819 Heads of Households of Family Units consisting of One Person.
Primary Job Skills were indicated for 12,712.

(C) A computer survey indicated a total of 6,725 Cases were entered on the Cash Assistance data bank for the period March through June 1976.
Primary Job Skills were indicated for 5,521.

Table 8
Demographic Data

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) provided information and reports on the Indochina Refugees from the annual Alien Address Report (Form I-53) received from aliens by the INS. The following demographic data was prepared from 114,140 Alien Address Reports identified as Indochina Refugees.

Distribution by Age and Sex

Based on 114,140 refugees, January 1976 INS Alien Report

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
0 - 5	8,250	14.24 %	8,319	14.80 %	16,569	14.52 %
6 - 11	8,485	14.65	8,269	14.71	16,754	14.68
12 - 17	7,824	13.51	7,487	13.32	15,311	13.41
18 - 24	11,364	19.62	9,476	16.85	20,840	18.26
25 - 34	10,612	18.32	10,212	18.16	20,824	18.25
35 - 44	5,481	9.46	5,115	9.10	10,596	9.28
45 - 62	4,046	6.99	4,175	7.43	8,221	7.20
63 & Over	1,857	3.21	3,168	5.63	5,025	4.40
TOTAL	57,919	100.00 %	56,221	100.00 %	114,140	100.00 %

MALES

17 and under	-	24,559	42.40 %
Over 17	-	33,360	57.60 %
TOTAL		57,919	100.00 %

FEMALES

17 and under	-	24,075	42.82 %
Over 17	-	32,146	57.18 %
TOTAL		56,221	100.00 %
Total Male Population	-	57,919	50.74 %
Total Female Population	-	56,221	49.26 %
Total Population	-	114,140	100.00 %

Table 9
Family Unit Consisting of One Person
Distribution By State and Sex
(Based on Refugee Task Force Computer Data on 124,493 Refugees)

JUNE 1976

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Alabama	153	21	New Hampshire	31	9
Alaska	23	3	New Jersey	207	31
Arkansas	418	101	New Mexico	75	16
Arizona	109	39	New York	431	115
California	2,119	629	North Carolina	130	25
Colorado	178	39	North Dakota	31	6
Connecticut	99	21	Ohio	304	57
Delaware	16	6	Oklahoma	448	105
District of Columbia	136	30	Oregon	170	17
Florida	593	116	Pennsylvania	554	158
Georgia	175	38	Rhode Island	43	4
Hawaii	75	31	South Carolina	107	13
Idaho	27	3	South Dakota	64	10
Illinois	396	76	Tennessee	93	30
Indiana	147	33	Texas	869	175
Iowa	154	41	Utah	69	11
Kansas	148	27	Vermont	38	5
Kentucky	65	13	Virginia	356	118
Louisiana	316	80	Washington	298	80
Maine	136	5	West Virginia	26	10
Maryland	258	91	Wisconsin	150	32
Massachusetts	124	30	Wyoming	17	2
Michigan	242	35	Guam	281	15
Minnesota	330	64	Puerto Rico	0	1
Mississippi	61	9			
Missouri	220	55			
Montana	35	8	Not Indicated	1,432	596
Nebraska	97	21			
Nevada	28	11			
			TOTAL	13,502	3,317

Table 10

JUNE 1976

Refugee Household Units by Sex of Head of Household
(Based on Task Force computer data on 124,493 refugees)

<u>HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MALE</u>				<u>HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD FEMALE</u>				<u>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>			
<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PERSONS</u>	<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PERSONS</u>	<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PERSONS</u>	<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PERSONS</u>
1	13,502	13,502	1	3,317	3,317	1	16,819	16,819	1	16,819	16,819
2	3,174	6,348	2	1,350	2,700	2	4,524	9,048	2	4,524	9,048
3	2,172	6,516	3	994	2,982	3	3,166	9,498	3	3,166	9,498
4	2,173	8,692	4	779	3,116	4	2,952	11,808	4	2,952	11,808
5	1,892	9,460	5	645	3,225	5	2,537	12,685	5	2,537	12,685
6	1,681	10,086	6	504	3,024	6	2,185	13,110	6	2,185	13,110
7	1,323	9,261	7	340	2,380	7	1,663	11,641	7	1,663	11,641
8	1,127	9,016	8	230	1,840	8	1,357	10,856	8	1,357	10,856
9	786	7,074	9	174	1,566	9	960	8,640	9	960	8,640
10	551	5,510	10	69	690	10	620	6,200	10	620	6,200
	28,381	85,465		8,402	24,840		36,783	110,305		36,783	110,305
Over 10	905	12,102(*)	Over 10	156	2,086(*)	Over 10	1,061	14,188	Over 10	1,061	14,188
TOTAL	29,286	97,567		8,558	26,926		37,844	124,493		37,844	124,493

(*) calculated figure based on average of 13.3722 persons in a household of over 10 persons

Table 11

Refugee Household Units by Sex of Head of Household

(Based on Task Force computer data on 124,493 refugees and 37,844 Households)

JUNE 1976

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MALE				HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD FEMALE				ALL HOUSEHOLDS			
FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS		FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS		FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	
1	35.68	10.85		1	8.77	2.66		1	44.45	13.51	
2	8.39	5.10		2	3.57	2.17		2	11.96	7.27	
3	5.74	5.23		3	2.63	2.40		3	8.37	7.63	
4	5.74	6.98		4	2.06	2.50		4	7.80	9.48	
5	4.99	7.60		5	1.70	2.59		5	6.69	10.19	
6	4.44	8.10		6	1.33	2.43		6	5.77	10.53	
7	3.50	7.44		7	.89	1.91		7	4.39	9.35	
8	2.98	7.24		8	.61	1.48		8	3.59	8.72	
9	2.08	5.68		9	.46	1.26		9	2.54	6.94	
10	1.46	4.43		10	.18	.55		10	1.64	4.98	
Over 10	75.00	68.65			22.20	19.95			97.20	88.60	
	2.39	9.72(*)		Over 10	.41	1.68(†)		Over 10	2.80	11.40	
TOTAL	77.39	78.37			22.61	21.63			100.00	100.00	

(*) calculated figure based on average of 13.3722 persons in a household of over 10 persons

Table 12

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

MARCH 1976

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 30,628 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

(Based on sample of 124,457 people)

None	407	1.3%
Elementary	5,120	16.7
Secondary	14,632	47.8
University	7,004	22.9
Post-graduate	1,375	4.5
Data not available	<u>2,090</u>	<u>6.8</u>
TOTAL	30,628	100.0%

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 67,033 EVACUEES 18 YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER

(Based on sample of 124,457 people)

None	1,384	2.1%
Elementary	11,979	17.9
Secondary	25,432	37.9
University	11,150	16.6
Post-graduate	1,955	2.9
Data not available	<u>15,133</u>	<u>22.6</u>
TOTAL	67,033	100.0%

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

Washington Office

An increase in volume of work has been experienced by the central office of the Refugee Task Force during the last two reporting periods. The increase has been in areas of general public information and governmental inquiries for assistance and program information, as well as increased communication with the general refugee population. Other demands on staff time have been in the areas of translation or interpretation of official documents for refugees and particularly for Lao refugees who arrived in 1976 under the Expanded Parole Program. In addition, reduced staffs in the refugee programs of the State Department and in the local and regional offices of the national voluntary agencies have resulted in additional demands upon the Washington Task Force staff.

The Resettlement Liaison Division of the Refugee Task Force in HEW has continued to maintain communication with both local and national offices of the voluntary, state, and local resettlement agencies (VOLAGs). In addition to monitoring the over-all progress of refugee resettlement efforts, this Division helps the VOLAGs resolve refugee-related problems, keeps them informed of Federal Government policies, and brings to their attention cases which may require special action. The VOLAGs continue to aid and counsel individual refugees under their sponsorship, with the over-all objective of aiding the refugee to reach self-sufficiency.

The Information and Referral Unit of the Task Force is aided in maintaining communication with the local and state social welfare offices, voluntary resettlement agencies, and the general refugee population through a national toll-free telephone number. The Task Force received an average of 60 calls a day during the reporting quarter from refugees requesting assistance and information.

The topic of inquiries received on the toll-free lines vary considerably. They cover general information on government assistance and questions on employment, education, language problems, cultural data, and publications. Though there is a wide range of topics of inquiry, the most frequent single topic continues to involve family reunification. Refugee seek to gain instructions on bringing into the United States relatives who have escaped to third countries -- notably Thailand --

from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The Division also continues to receive requests for advice and assistance in helping relatives who were left behind, especially in Vietnam, to be reunited with family members in the United States. Other frequent subjects of inquiry are related to immigrant status, refugee travel restrictions, and citizenship procedures.

The Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations Division (IMA) has identified a number of additional Indochinese associations during the last quarter. Some older associations have ceased activities or, having met with little success in their attempts to organize, have given up the effort. The IMA roster, updated as of February 17, reflects the following numbers by type:

- Vietnamese	99	(an increase of one since the last report)
- Cambodian	16	(an increase of four since the last report)
- Lao	5	(an increase of two since the last report)
- TOTAL	120	(an increase of seventeen since the last report)

The associations listed on the IMA roster can only approximate the actual number, since there is a high birth rate and mortality among the groups. Also some associations may not desire to contact the Task Force or may not even know about the IMA Division within the Task Force.

The IMA Division has continued outreach visits to and correspondence with the associations. During the last quarter most of the visits were in Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, New York, New Jersey, and Colorado. In all, the division has visited some 67 of the associations. These visits have given the Division insight into the problems of associations and the most salient concerns of their members, as well as an opportunity to answer questions and deal with many nuances that are difficult to handle through publications alone. Generally, after one visit, followup correspondence is more effective since a climate of trust has been established.

Associations on the IMA roster run the gamut from effective organizations with significant memberships or followings to those that involve only a few individuals and have not yet been able to attract a following. The IMA roster categorizes associations with which the Division has had direct personal contact, those with which contact has been limited to mail or telephone, and associations which have reported their existence but have had no other significant contact with the Task Force. This breakdown as follows:

- Direct contact (visits)	67
- Contact by phone and mail only but fairly regular	30
- Reports of existence only	34

The number of effective associations - that is, that accomplish their own stated goals -- remains relatively low. Some have not been able to solve the physical problems of obtaining space for offices or activities. Transportation for refugees spread out over a wide area is another problem. Overcoming the fatigue and preoccupations of people concerned with basic survival is another inhibiting factor. However, the chief obstacles are cultural and psychological, part of the legacy of losing a protracted civil war.

Notwithstanding these problems, the fact remains that some associations have overcome their difficulties and are operating effectively. They provide opportunities to socialize, disseminate information to members, and in some cases seek jobs for the unemployed or underemployed. Another sign of their relative maturation is that they are learning better how to tap local resources to meet their objectives. They know more about how to obtain scholarships, vocational training loans, and job placement services, and how to write bylaws and go through the legal process to become incorporated.

Still another sign of increased maturity and efficacy is a greater propensity to cooperate with each other to achieve goals. They are beginning to understand that on some problems they have to pool their resources. They are also beginning to cooperate in articulating some of their interests that relate to the national level.

This has resulted in an increase in the number of associations that have called or written to IMA Division regarding their deepest concerns. Of these, family reunification with relatives in Indochina tops the list. Interest in having one's spouse, children, or other relative join one in the United States often leads quite naturally to interest in the question of normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam. Most see this as an opportunity in which family reunification and some other humanitarian problems might be solved. There are some, however, who are opposed to normalization.

Even among those favoring better relations between the United States and Vietnam, the prospect of such a reality has led to even greater concern with legislation to grant permanent resident alien status to the refugees. Such legislation, always important, has gained increased psychological significance, with many seeing such legislation as reassuring evidence of the United States Government's Commitment to them and a sign that their rights in the United States will not be compromised.

Furthermore, most are aware that permanent resident alien status is a prerequisite to many kinds of employment and the beginning of the road to citizenship.

Another area of concern for many of the associations is the matter of getting refugees out of Thailand or other third countries, whether or not they have relatives in the United States. They fear that the Thai Government will not keep them indefinitely, and that someday they may be forcibly repatriated to their peril. For the Cambodians this is an unbelievably grim prospect. Some Cambodians have also expressed concern about getting their fellow-countrymen who have escaped to Vietnam out of that country. They fear that Hanoi might not be willing to bear the burden of feeding them in perpetuity, or might seek rapprochement with the Cambodian Government.

The Publications Division's newspaper, NEW LIFE, is now being printed in three editions: a monthly Vietnamese-English edition and, in alternate months, a Lao-English or a Cambodian-English edition. Circulation for the Vietnamese edition is 35,000, for the Lao edition 10,000 and for the Cambodian 5,000. At the end of the previous quarter circulation for the single Vietnamese-Cambodian-English edition stood at 30,931.

Articles in NEW LIFE are generally aimed at providing information in some depth on various aspects of American life, government, and the employment world. A monthly summary of the news media's coverage of events in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, along with the refugee camps in Thailand and the "boat cases," has been a feature which seems to be much appreciated by the refugees.

NEW LIFE - articles over the last quarter have dealt with specific types of employment in the U.S., giving needed qualifications, training availability, salary range, predictions for the future, and geographical patterns of job openings. In this way, during the last quarter, NEW LIFE treated the computer field and allied occupations, optometric occupations, and construction trades. Another monthly feature reports cases of refugee resettlement success as gathered from the news media. Other articles have dealt with property insurance, the TET or New Year, coping with winter in the U.S., income tax information for refugees and sponsors, and Immigration questions and answers.

About 9,500 copies of pamphlets, booklets, reports, and maps were distributed over the last quarter, compared to 6,000 during the previous quarter. The printed materials most in demand are dictionaries, glossaries, and the Orientation Handbook. The Handbook is now in the three Indochinese languages of the refugees. A Lao version of the Task Force's pamphlet "a Guide to Two Cultures" is being prepared.

The legal advice service provided on contract with HEW by the Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association continued during the last quarter. However, starting on March 1, the hours when the toll-free phone service is available were reduced from 8 hours to 3 hours each weekday. This service will be discontinued altogether on June 30, 1977, with the contract's termination.

During the last quarter a total of 302 new cases were received on the Bar Association's toll-free phone line and 262 cases were reported closed. The more common problems received over the toll-free line during the last quarter were: Immigration (45), marital

problems - divorce (40) traffic accidents (38), and business problems (58). Serious crime cases were few: assault and battery (9), shoplifting (7) theft (6), murder (1), and hit and run (1).

Employment-Training Projects

Grants totaling \$5 million for 58 projects to provide English language and vocational training and job development and placement for Indochinese refugees were awarded at the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1. Together with \$2 million awarded earlier for 4 projects, these efforts represent total grants of \$7 million for 62 projects.

All grantees have completed their staff selection and orientation and have begun actual operations. As expected, start-up time was greater for grantees who were starting from scratch. Although most projects were added to existing services already being provided by the grantees, they meant that new staff and activities had to be folded into existing administrative and programmatic structures; this took longer than anticipated.

Recruitment for the projects was undertaken from lists of refugees provided to the grantees by Volags and welfare offices. In addition, many of the grantees hired bilingual aides, whose first task was to canvass the communities and pass the word to the refugees that the projects were getting underway.

Many of the grant applications were based on educated guesses of the skill level, especially linguistic, of the target population. During the intake and assessment phase, many of the grantees found that their clients were in need of much more basic help than had been anticipated, and the projects had to increase their emphasis on beginning level English classes. Further, the grantees found that their clients needed orientation to the American job market before the process of developing employability plans or career goals could begin. Many refugees had unrealistic expectations of the job market, and many simply did not know its structure or dynamics.

Beginning in late January, the Task Force and the Regions held workshops for all the grantees. Progress was reviewed, and specific programmatic problems were addressed. The workshops allowed Task Force and Regional staff to assess the relative strengths of the projects, and to make projections for providing on-site support and technical assistance where needed.

The projects vary considerably in size and design. One common feature seems to be the existence of cooperative arrangements between grantees and other local institutions and service agencies. This approach is mobilizing far greater resources than the grant funds could provide; the Task Force has encouraged this approach, since those same institutions will have to provide services to the refugees when the projects terminate.

Key assessment categories for monitoring manpower program progress are: How many refugees have been brought into the system? How many are in employment enhancing training? How many jobs have been obtained? The following chart illustrates the national totals and regional breakdown for each category:

Status Report on English Language and Employment Services
Training Grants As of February 1, 1977 Nationwide Totals

Enrollment	8,968
Job Related Training	5,851
Job Placements	1,626

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Enrollment</u>	<u>Enrolled in Job Related Training</u>	<u>Job Placements</u>
I	378	277	42
II	239	200	22
III	716	384	114
IV	542	335	27
V	971	486	183
VI	1,534	1,028	398
VII	344	278	31
VIII	576	381	16
IX	3,623	2,437	761
X	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	8,968	5,851	1,626

Mental Health Projects

As noted in previous reports, mental depression has been reported to be a problem among a number of refugees. This is seen as a natural result of the traumatic uprooting from their homeland which they have suffered. With

the excitement of resettlement completed, and with time to reflect upon events, sadness and discouragement are understandable.

Modern Western psychotherapy, however, is virtually unknown in the Indochinese culture, and a language gap exacerbates problems with conventional Western treatment. To help bridge the cultural and language gap and provide help for emotionally distressed Indochinese, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has awarded five grants for a total of \$137,500 for projects to explore potential approaches, as follows:

In Region I, \$20,000 was awarded to the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health to establish a team composed of a social worker and a paraprofessional and provide service throughout New England. The project seeks to help refugees become aware of, and use, existing mental health resources and to survey the ongoing, unmet mental health needs of refugees. A project director and a Vietnamese paraprofessional were engaged, a work plan was adopted, site visits were made to all six New England states, and an analysis was made. Further followup work is continuing after a promising start.

In Region V, \$20,000 was awarded to the Metropolitan Area Church Board of Columbus, Ohio, to establish a mental health center providing direct services to refugees in the area and limited services elsewhere in Ohio. Consultancy services also are to be provided in other states of the region. At present, a conference of the six state resettlement coordinators is being planned to determine the scope of mental health problems in the region and how effective treatment of more serious cases can be facilitated. The major difficulty encountered has been educating refugees to utilize existing local mental health treatment programs.

In Region VIII, \$9,500 was awarded to the Park East Mental Health Community Center in Denver, and the project is now in its fourth month of operation. It utilizes a six-member team including a Vietnamese parapsychologist trainee and five Asian-Americans-- a psychiatrist, two psychologists, a social worker and a public health nurse, and visits a Vietnamese community of approximately 50 families in West Denver bi-weekly. In addition, a North Dakota refugee was referred to the Denver center for institutionalized care. Initial results of the project are promising.

In Region IX, a \$68,000 grant went to the International Institute of San Francisco for a one-year project to provide

training and service in San Francisco, Alameda, and Santa Clara Counties. Three Indochinese mental health trainees are undergoing paraprofessional training, part of which includes work in community mental health centers assessing client needs and rendering counsel. The project also utilizes a psychiatrist, a physician, and a clinical social worker.

In Region X, a \$20,000 grant to the Asian Counseling and Referral Service to provide support to mental health personnel throughout the State of Washington is now operational. It utilizes a toll-free telephone line, public service radio and television announcements, and audio tapes to help professional counselors reach refugee cases effectively.

Each of the five techniques will be evaluated carefully for possible application in other states and localities.

Cash and Medical Assistance

Of the total of 144,758 refugees in the United States, 50,204 or 34.6 percent were receiving cash assistance as of March 1, 1977.

The trend in the proportion of refugees receiving cash assistance has been as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Receiving Cash Assistance</u>
September 2, 1976	14.7
December 1, 1975	19.2
February 29, 1976	24.3
June 1, 1976	29.6
September 1, 1976	29.8
December 1, 1976	30.7
March 1, 1977	34.7

The table which follows reports from the States on the number of cases and persons receiving cash and medical assistance as of March 1, 1977.

It is significant that many refugee families, although on cash assistance, are also employed; their low incomes, however, qualify them for limited supplementary assistance.

WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES
(Reports from States as of March 1, 1977)

States	Financial Assistance				Medical Assistance		
	Applications		Applications		(Only)		
	Authorized		Pending		Authorized	Pending	
	(Currently receiving)						
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Persons	Cases	Persons
Alabama.....	54	239	4	12	48	2	11
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	15	54	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	92	322	N/A	30	121	0	0
California...	6,250	17,600	N/A	418	8,000	0	207
Colorado	386	1,079	7	26	126	1	2
Connecticut..	115	240	0	0	200	0	0
Delaware.....	15	50	0	0	15	0	0
Dist. of Col.	141	187	3	3	126	13	19
Florida	520	1,505	41	109	249	1	1
Georgia.....	69	168	0	0	69	4	27
Hawaii.....	603	1,641	21	36	144	0	0
Idaho	21	95	0	0	98	0	0
Illinois.....	<u>1/</u> 394	1,278	8	20	288	1	3
Indiana	148	572	10	23	207	0	0
Iowa	305	849	0	0	1,508	2	N/A
Kansas	113	459	0	0	322	0	0
Kentucky.....	152	520	3	6	8	8	36
Louisiana ...	292	1,290	81	367	228	0	0
Maine	15	75	0	0	5	0	0
Maryland.....	375	780	10	40	600	18	42
Massachusetts	190	407	3	7	287	0	0
Michigan.....	<u>1/</u> 318	1,127	7	25	248	9	12
Minnesota....	282	964	0	0	657	0	0
Mississippi..	13	47	0	0	5	0	0
Missouri.....	283	1,314	0	0	294	0	0
Montana	51	197	0	51	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	118	441	0	0	120	0	0
Nevada	40	138	0	0	13	0	0
New Hampshire	15	26	0	0	17	0	0

1/ Estimated

WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES
(Reports from States as of March 1, 1977)

State	<u>Financial Assistance</u>				<u>Medical Assistance (Only)</u>		
	<u>Applications Authorized</u>		<u>Applications Pending</u>		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Pending</u>	
	(Currently receiving)						
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Persons	Cases	Persons
New Jersey...	148	626	0	0	90	0	0
New Mexico...	17	90	303 2)	N/A	72	0	0
New York.....	226	705	3	13	584	2	7
North Carolina	97	232	0	0	77	0	0
North Dakota.	20	117	0	0	54	0	0
Ohio.....	287	865	0	0	454	0	0
Oklahoma...	229	578	19	20	251	2	11
Oregon...	740	1994	3	7	214	0	0
Pennsylvania..	604	2014	17	54	899	14	38
Rhode Island. .	40	212	1	1	117	16	44
South Carolina..	24	89	4	5	13	1	9
South Dakota...	27	141	0	0	103	0	0
Tennessee.....	58	185	16	50	13	9	9
Texas.....	777	2442	22	68	165	11	62
Utah....	97	258	0	0	80	0	0
Vermont....	4	7	0	0	3	0	0
Virginia...	591	1646	0	0	553	0	0
Washington. 1)	1104	3013	21	24	279	1	7
West Virginia.	16	40	0	0	18	0	0
Wisconsin...	230	900	0	0	555 3)	0	0
Wyoming...	4	20	0	0	0	0	0
Guam...	131	366	0	0	145	0	0
TOTAL	16,856	50,204	607	1,415	18,742	115	547

1) Estimated

2) Medical and Cash Assistance

3) Total eligible and receiving Medical Assistance

Regional Offices

Region I - Region I has primarily directed its efforts and activities during the quarter toward reducing the number of refugees receiving cash assistance, providing mental health services throughout the Region, and resolving resettlement problems of recent arrivals of Laotians in Providence, Rhode Island.

Unemployment and, to a greater extent, underemployment continued to plague a number of refugees in Metropolitan Boston. Poor economic conditions, limited English speaking ability, large families, lack of job skills, and, to a large degree, lack of mobility are the major contributing factors.

The job development team from the United Community Planning Corporation (UCPC) in Boston has concentrated its major efforts on locating jobs and securing job interviews for the refugees. To date, the team has placed 24 refugees in jobs, 13 in CETA and private Vocational Training Programs, and assisted 29 refugees to prepare resumes and to secure job interviews. The team has also provided social services to needy refugees in the greater Boston area to relieve the burden of social services that the Catholic Charities Bureau of Boston has been providing to refugees sponsored by VOLAGs without social service staffs in the area. However, the contract of this job development team will be phased out by March 31, 1977. Anticipating the gap in social services for refugees once this team is disbanded, the Regional Office is planning to discuss this with the State Welfare Department of Massachusetts.

A slight increase was noted in the number of cases of Indochinese requiring mental health counseling. The needs have been successfully met by a Mental Health Team during the last months. However, the Regional Office and the mental health staff anticipate increasing difficulties in the months to come because of the limitation of traveling expenditures of this project.

The Regional Office has encouraged the Mental Health Team to contact the appropriate State Mental Health officials and discuss with them the possibility of employing Indochinese with backgrounds in social work and psychology and who could render mental health services to the refugees within each State. So far, the team has met with the mental health officials in Connecticut and Rhode Island who seemed responsive to the proposals.

A localized problem involving a group of newly-arrived Lao refugees in Providence was resolved and their plight significantly improved through the cooperative work of the Regional Office, the sponsoring VOLAG, which has increased its assistance staff, and other local resource agencies.

In general, the voluntary agencies continued their good work. The United States Catholic Conference (USCC), which has local offices and personnel throughout the Region, has been providing employment and social services to all who asked for assistance, regardless of what VOLAG helped the refugees resettle.

The Boston Indochinese Refugee Resettlement Committee was formed in July, 1975, consisting of representatives of the Regional Director's Office, Regional Federal Council, DES, the Lieutenant Governor's Office of Massachusetts and all local voluntary agencies. Since then, the Committee has met monthly at the United Community Planning Corporation to discuss the refugee problems and coordinate all Federal, State, and local voluntary agencies' efforts to meet the refugee needs in the area.

Services rendered by the state and local education and welfare agencies to the refugees have been at an acceptable level. Initially, there were some minor problems of misinterpretation of eligibility of welfare benefits for Laotian refugees at the local welfare level in Massachusetts.

In the New England Region, four Refugee Associations have been identified so far. They are the Vietnamese Association in Connecticut, the Vietnamese Fraternal Association in Worcester, Massachusetts, the New England Indochinese Refugee Association in Boston and the Vietnamese Aid Assoc. of Bridgeport.

During the last months, the Connecticut and Boston groups have been publishing bilingual newsletters and assisting refugees in filling out annual alien reporting cards and income tax returns. In addition, they have organized Vietnamese movies, social gatherings, and parties for the refugees for Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and Tet. Several hundred refugees have attended each occasion. For the days to come, the Boston group is planning to organize Sunday schools to serve Indochinese refugee children residing in Metropolitan Boston.

Generally speaking, the five employment/training projects in Region I are making good progress. They have completed the process of outreach, assessment, interviews, and enrollment. As the third month of the second quarter approaches, 369 refugees have enrolled in the programs. Among these, 215 attend ESL classes and 48 are already placed in jobs.

Region II - Unemployment with its accompanying psychological reactions remains the most significant problem area. Region II's primary response has been the funding of four language and job training projects. Other problem areas are under-employment and language limitations. The project grantees report that almost all employed refugees enrolled in their programs need job upgrading. The grantees are meeting these problems by providing language training in the context of skill development.

The resettlement agencies are generally winding down their activities with refugees now that the initial stages of resettlement are accomplished. However, they are available to Indochinese when their help is requested.

The quality of assistance available from state and local agencies depends largely upon location. Agencies in metropolitan areas have such large caseloads that Indochinese sometimes tend to "get lost." In other areas, however, the agencies involved maintain a close watch on Indochinese cases and actively refer them to other support services, such as the employment/training grantee serving the area.

The unusually harsh winter created problems for Indochinese in Region II. It has limited their mobility and caused an unusually high incidence of illness. As might be expected, the long, cold winter depresses many, and prompts them to think of moving to a warmer climate. Transportation remains a major obstacle for training. In areas served by public transportation, some refugees must travel for as long as two hours to reach training sites. In suburban areas, many households have access to only one automobile, which is used by the employed member of the household to travel to work. This situation leaves other persons desiring vocational or English language training without means of transportation. One grantee facing this problem adjusted class schedules according to the availability of the family automobile.

All four projects in this region are now functioning. Although none currently operates with a full enrollment, all continue to recruit participants. In the initial recruitment stages the grantees received full cooperation from both local welfare offices and VOLAGs, in referring candidates for training. In at least one area, the welfare office contacts the grantee whenever an Indochinese refugee requests public assistance.

The ESL component is moving fairly well in all the projects. As for vocational training, however, one of the major difficulties can best be described in terms of vocational orientation: Several grantees report that many of their

clients are reluctant to attempt to transfer existing skills into vocational choices suitable for the U.S. job market. For example, one refugee with several years of experience in accounting desired training in automotive repair. The grantees employ vocational counselors to cope with such problems.

Each of the projects differs in its approach: One emphasizes job placement, while another concentrates on vocational training. One grantee holds classes in its own facilities with its own instructors while others refer students to pre-existing programs. One grantee reports a positive relationship with CETA programs, while another is experiencing great difficulty in obtaining CETA placements. In at least one case, the grantee refers capable enrollees to a more demanding English language program. All grantees are aware of and incorporating the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants wherever possible.

Job placement is beginning to develop as a major problem area. The grantees are aware of this and are concentrating on job development, assessment of local job markets, and vocational counseling. Generally, the projects are developing well and have the capability and flexibility to confront and correct problems which occur.

Region III - Lack of employment continues to be the major obstacle to a successful resettlement. Region III IRAP grantees are functioning adequately in attempting to address this problem and progress is being made. A grantee conference was held January 27-28. Its purpose was to review grant status and discuss individual grantees' problems. In addition to grantees, SRS regional and central office staff participated, as did welfare agency representatives from Virginia and Maryland. Reports presented by grantees at that time, and regional staff field trips indicate that although initial implementation was slow, measurable progress is now being made. To date, 716 individuals have enrolled in programs, and 114 people have been placed in employment. The recent energy emergency caused a number of potential employers to temporarily refrain from hiring.

A number of factors have slowed program implementation. Some of the states within the Region have not yet put work-training requirements into effect.. This has slowed training enrollment of refugee assistance recipients. In response, the Regional Office has contacted each State and

requested information on the current status of the action transmittal and offered to provide any assistance necessary to hasten implementation. A few of the grantees have slowed program enrollment while awaiting a cash assistance recipient list. This was done to adequately address the needs of unemployed and underemployed recipients. The grantees have now established working relationships with local welfare agencies and this information is beginning to be provided.

Roman Catholic and Lutheran Social Service Agencies within the Region are continuing to provide adequate resettlement assistance in Philadelphia. Nationality Service Center chairs a monthly VOLAG meeting to promote cooperation. Assistance from the Maryland Department of Human Resources and the Montgomery County Social Service has been excellent. As a result of the Maryland Department of Human Resources' efforts, a job developer to serve clients of the Indochina Center in Baltimore has been hired. Montgomery County Social Service and the International Rescue Committee, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, and Catholic Social Service are now participating in monthly meetings directed toward improving cooperation and avoiding duplication of effort.

Region IV - Activities of SRS Refugee Assistance Office. The field survey on progress of refugee resettlement, initiated in August, was completed in late December. Final results of the survey bore out the observations in the Region IV report for the 4th quarter of 1976. The pattern has not changed materially.

During January and February, the SRS Refugee Assistance Office organized two workshops, one in Tallahassee for five districts in Florida and one in Atlanta, and made two visits, one to the Alabama Adult Basic Education office to help the training grantees set up the mechanism and design the tools to implement the grants.

Progress of Training Grants. By the end of December, all contracts with service providers had been negotiated and finalized by the five grantees. Identification and screening of refugees at all project sites have begun, and ESL classes have been opened by all five grantees. Three of them (Alabama, Atlanta, and Florida) have enrolled their first clients in vocational training courses, and all five have placed a modest number of refugees in jobs.

The start-up of the program was delayed by negotiation of the service contracts and the mobilization of resources. It has further been hampered by bad weather that has closed training facilities, created transportation problems, and discouraged refugees from attending classes for the major part of January.

No realistic assessment of the training projects can be made at this early time.

Miscellaneous. In Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee, Atlanta, Georgia, and Selma and Mobile, Alabama, the USCC offices have devoted most of their activities and resources to the resettlement of the new refugees under the Expanded Parole Program.

A revived interest in organizing mutual assistance associations has been noted among the refugees in Northern Florida and South Carolina.

Region V - Region V, composed of six North-Central states, has concentrated its refugee programs in six State Resettlement Offices, eight employment-training grants, one special employment counseling grant and one refugee mental health pilot project. The ultimate goal of these efforts is to enable the Indochinese refugees to gain economic independence and to assume their roles as productive U.S. residents.

The eight employment/training grants operating through the VOLAGs and public agencies of this Region are now offering the refugees employment and training opportunities that will decrease refugee dependence upon sponsors and public assistance. These grant projects are now beginning to produce beneficial, stable employment for the Indochinese and are providing the language and vocational training necessary to secure such employment.

With almost all refugees now permanently resettled in the United States, the six State Resettlement Offices have now essentially become information and referral sources for the Indochinese community. All are now publishing multi-lingual newsletters to disseminate a variety of news and feature items to the refugees and their sponsors. In the coming months, the efforts of these Offices will focus on reunification of families, supporting mutual assistance activities, and preparing the refugees for permanent resident status.

There are now twenty-nine Refugee Mutual Assistance Organizations within the Region active in cultural and social programs. Several groups have arranged sponsorships for refugees either from Thailand or other areas of the United States. Most of these organizations also intend to serve as the medium for preserving the cultural traditions of the refugees while in their new country.

Region VI - The second migration and resettlement of refugees continues as the Gulf Coast area from New Orleans to Houston receives new families from the northern part of the country at an increasing rate. The Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas, communities lead the region in refugee population increases. The VOLAG in Beaumont, working with the local offices of the State Welfare Department, continues to experience difficulties in obtaining housing and employment for the new residents. The present funding by HEW to the Beaumont language and job training project grantee is insufficient and will require supplemental funds if the employment phase of the program is to continue. Efforts by Central Office staff with the national VOLAG representatives to increase private funding of the Beaumont grantees are promising. Due to the semi-rural nature of the area housing difficulties for newly arrived families remain a serious problem. Efforts to obtain assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development continue at both the local and regional levels.

One of the major factors contributing to the initial success of the Region VI resettlement efforts is the coordinated impact of the Texas State Welfare Department, Employment Service, Houston Community College and Dallas Independent School district. Using Title XX authority and funds from the Indochinese assistance program, the Texas State Department of Public Welfare is contributing over \$1 million in services to the project grant program in the state. Eight Vietnamese persons have been hired. Seven contracts totaling \$640,700 have been negotiated to provide services to 1,314 refugees. The Title XX related direct social service program funding level is currently projected at \$825,850.

The New Mexico Health and Social Services Department entered into a contract with the University of New Mexico School of Medicine, for delivery of family planning and health related counseling to Indochinese refugees in the Albuquerque area. This Title XX related contract began October 1, 1976, and will cost approximately \$150,000 in Indochinese assistance program funds during FY 1977. About 300 refugees are served by this project. The services program is directed by Angeline Dao, M.D., who is an Indochinese refugee.

The Divisions of Adult Education of the State Departments of Education in Region VI are continuing to provide literacy and related instruction to Indochinese refugee adults under provisions of the Adult Education Act, as amended (P.L. 90-230), and the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act (P.L. 94-23).

Annual reports now being submitted to the regional office indicate more than 7,500 adults enrolled in programs which focus on the acquisition of basic educational skills, as well as skills obtained through English as a Second language, bilingual education, guidance and counseling, and skill training. Since inception of the refugee adult program, some 400 teachers, administrators, and para-professionals in the region have received special workshop instruction to implement the program.

Ongoing adult education programs are beneficial in a number of ways to the special refugee program for those on cash assistance. Grantees have profited by utilization of expertise, materials, and curricula previously developed by state and local agencies. In particular, the refugee programs in Houston, Dallas, Beaumont, and Fort Smith are closely linked to regular ABE programs.

The Region VI Project Grant program continues to provide a broad range of services to the refugee population. The involvement of state agencies in this program, as noted above, has been a major factor in the rapid implementation of the grant program. The first phase of the grantee program has been accomplished with the completion of the survey of cash assistance cases. In addition, the training and job placement activities are progressing as follows:

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Number Enrolled in Program</u>	<u>Refugees Currently Receiving Training</u>		<u>Job Placements to Date</u>
		<u>ESL</u>	<u>SKILL</u>	
Dallas Ind. Sch. Dist.	500	350	150	12
Houston Comm. Coll.	244	75	65	7
Fort Smith	103	74	19	13
Beaumont	157	105	42	218
Texas Empl. Commission	211	-	-	18
Oklahoma Diocese	150	105	-	5
Houston	50	-	-	40
New Mexico	60	35	-	55
New Orleans	<u>59</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30</u>
	1,534	752	276	398
		1,028		

Region VII - The impact of the two primary strategies -- work-training requirements and language-job training projects -- as a means of reducing cash assistance among refugees has not yet been fully felt.

In most instances, the states of Region VII did not implement the work-training requirements for assistance recipients until after January 1. They were advised to make them retroactive to December 1. The Regional Coordinator and Assistance Payments staff of the Regional Office have worked with state agency representatives and grantees to help them understand and implement these regulations, and, in general, there has been a positive response.

As for the language-job training projects, it is too early to assess their effectiveness. On the positive side, grantee agencies have demonstrated a concern and enthusiasm for the program. At the same time, a number of problems have been identified in the implementation of the six grants in the Region:

- Refugees need more motivation to attend English language classes. Severe weather during the last two months has exacerbated this problem.
- Refugees lack sufficient language skills to meet manpower program qualifications. Some agencies have retained traditional ways of testing for verbal skills, and these tests, unfortunately, contain a certain cultural bias. Many agencies contend that the successful placement and job retention rate among refugees without adequate English speaking skills has been low.
- Overall, there needs to be better coordination and mutual support among agencies and individuals, including the refugees.
- Grantees and county welfare offices have not yet established a fully effective process of information exchange. The key element here is the need for grantees to be aware of persons on cash assistance.
- Some refugees still have unrealistically high job expectations. They hope to be able to obtain high-paying jobs without any experience in their chosen area. Conversely, employers are reluctant to hire employees who have not had experience comparable with job requirements.

Some ESL programs cannot be adapted to the needs of specific refugees. Because of the size of the program, enough English courses cannot be provided to meet the various skill and cultural levels of the refugees. Consequently, refugees of different skill levels are put in the same classes.

The most successful early programs, particularly for the amount of funds contained in the grants, have been with agencies in which there already was a program effort. For instance, the Omaha CETA project and the International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis merged the resources of this grant into their regular program efforts. In effect, the HEW grant became a supplement to their ongoing program.

Some grantees have emphasized the language aspect of their program, while others have emphasized job placement. This has depended primarily upon programs previously maintained by the grantees. One project has made good use of an advisory committee of local agency representatives who meet regularly to discuss specific cases and problems related to program implementation. Another grantee has utilized representatives of private industry to discuss job opportunities with refugees.

In assisting grantees, the Center for Applied Linguistics staff has visited four of the six grantees in the region, helping establish effective ESL competence. In addition, more than 100 Adult Basic Education, secondary, and elementary teachers from the Kansas City, Missouri, area attended an ESL workshop on January 31. And 35 persons attended a program coordination workshop in the regional office on February 1. Representatives of the six grantees, state agencies, regional agencies, and the HEW-SRS Task Force participated in the workshop. Emphasis was placed on discussion of grantees' problem areas.

The Regional Office continued to respond to numerous inquiries from refugees, sponsors, and agencies. In addition, the Regional Office completed two more booklets. The first, "New Life Activities in America" has received an excellent response. The second was a translation into Vietnamese of "Naturalization Requirements and General Information," which will be printed and distributed if funds are available.

There is a decreasing amount of refugee assistance effort provided by voluntary agencies. The two Roman Catholic agencies in Kansas City, Kansas, and Missouri, and the Lutheran agency in St. Louis continue to maintain staff persons in support of the refugees. But many of the other agencies have essentially returned to their normal activities. The only state "umbrella agency" is in Iowa. The development and use of resources at the state level in that state has been extensive, and will be interesting to compare with local approaches in other states.

Region VIII - Three principal problems developed in Region VIII during the quarter just completed. The first relates to concern for newly-arrived refugees from Laos, who under existing law can obtain benefits of the refugee program for only a short period of time because of its termination in September. The second involved an isolated but complex community problem in Missoula, Montana, which is now largely resolved. The third was extensive voluntary refugee relocation from the mountain states of Region VIII, prompted by severe weather conditions.

In a mental health worker training project initiated by Region VIII at the Park East Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center in Denver, a Vietnamese trainee is now in her fourth month of training and is producing excellent results. Park East is now sending a mental health team consisting of six persons -- a psychiatrist, two psychologists, a social worker, a public health nurse, and the trainee on a bi-weekly visit to a Vietnamese community of over 50 families in a low-cost housing area in West Denver. The team consists entirely of Asian-American personnel. The visits provide a valuable learning experience for the entire team, with the American members of the team bridging the cultural-linguistic barrier through the Vietnamese trainee, and the trainee absorbing training from the professionals that will soon enable her to become a para-professional mental health/social worker. The refugees appear to benefit from their greatly increased ability to communicate with people who can solve their problems, whether mental, physical, or environmental. There has already been an interstate referral case, where an institutionalized mental health patient from North Dakota was transferred to Denver to benefit from the Park East program. The prognosis for the mental health project is good.

Among VOLAGs, the work of the Lutheran organization and of HIAS and its Jewish Family and Children Center component in Denver rank as outstanding.

The Lutherans' approach, involving only congregational sponsorships, has produced optimum support for refugees at all stages of resettlement.

The HIAS organization's approach merits some discussion. Upon receiving refugees, the Jewish center stressed immediate employment regardless of language capabilities. Experienced professional job placement specialists placed them in positions within their capabilities, usually in manual labor positions at basic wage scale. The refugee was not just dropped at this point; as he made progress in learning English, the job counselors would follow his progress and place him in a better job more commensurate with his skills. At first, the center overlooked an

important phase of resettlement -- the need for emotional support. But once the oversight was detected, caseworkers from the center began making home visits on a weekly basis. The practice quickly reassured refugees that they were wanted and welcome. As they became more sure of themselves, home visits were reduced to twice a month, and now are once a month. Meanwhile, refugees began making social contacts within their own community, but the center personnel remain available for advice or assistance as needed. Today there is only one cash assistance case in the group and the group as a whole is perhaps one of the best adapted in the region.

All grant projects in Region VIII are now functioning and appear to be making progress. In Colorado, a State Title XX training contract had produced four job placements as of January 31. Two more were placed in skill training through CETA. Thus, the program has placed six of the first seven trainees who have completed the course. In the meantime, the State Board for Community Colleges and Technical Training is now getting its language-job training program into operation.

In Great Falls, Montana, the grantee has reported some difficulties in attaining the projected enrollment in the English language classes. Nevertheless, there are seven refugees enrolled in the classes, out of the 14 interviewed. This is the smallest of the grants.

In North Dakota, the State Board for Vocational Education, with complete cooperation from all state agencies and VOLAGs, reports 31 refugees having been assessed; 3 are in vocational training, 28 in ESL training, with 2 from this group preparing to enter vocational training, and there have been 3 neutral terminations (departed from state). Because of the emphasis placed on the refugee program by the Governor, this state has an outstanding program for refugee training and employment. However, due to the cold weather, the State fears that many of the refugees will depart for warmer areas.

In South Dakota, the Lutheran Social Services is the grantee and is doing an excellent job of providing instruction for refugees, particularly in providing individual tutors for refugees in isolated areas. The program director has requested assistance from the Center for Applied Linguistics to instruct her tutors and teachers in the correct manner to teach ESL. A total of 21 refugees have been assessed and 17 have been enrolled full time in vocational training. This is an excellent program of instruction. Again because of the intense cold, there have been 4 terminations resulting from refugees leaving the state.

The Utah State Office of Labor and Training is developing a series of sub-contracts with the various areas of the State in accordance with the desires of the areas as to how they want to conduct the program. Some areas are using CETA training slots while others are using the Adult Education program for training. The Bear River Area has decided to use CETA. The Wasatch Front North Area has decided to have the Board of Education administer the program. The Wasatch Front South will continue ESL training until the end of February and then the students will go into OJT, additional training, or job placement. The Mountainlands area reports that 80% of its trainees in ESL training were ready for part-time vocational training as of January and the other 20% scheduled to reach that level in March. In March the 80% previously in part-time vocational training will be engaged in full-time vocational training. There are now 42 refugees enrolled in training.

In Wyoming, 14 refugees were interviewed and 9 were enrolled in training.

Thus, the training programs within Region VIII are producing better results than had been anticipated as far as enrollment figures are concerned. It is still too early to judge results of job placement.

Region IX - Within Region IX, fourteen employment/training projects are in progress. These projects are designed to provide training and employment services to approximately 5,300 needy adult Indochinese refugees. Approximately 3,700 refugees have been screened; 2,442 are currently participating in one or more components of these projects and an additional 761 have been assisted in finding employment.

These projects offer a wide range of vocational training opportunities. The refugees have shown a preference for those courses which require minimum proficiency in English and promise job opportunities offering better-than-minimum entry-level wages. These types of training include automotive mechanics, office machine repair, welding, electronic assembly, and clerical/bookkeeping/accounting courses. The job development effort for these projects has been aggressive, well coordinated, and performed by a corp of dedicated professionals.

Representatives of the VOLAGs are members of the Advisory Boards and Support Committees for each of the projects. They participate in all project activities and play a major role in outreach, counseling, and job development. They coordinate and cooperate closely with the project staffs, training institutions, and employers to provide

necessary support, counseling, and follow-up for their respective clients. Because of their close ties with the refugees, they receive valuable feedback from the participants, thus enabling them to advise project staffs on strengths and weaknesses of program components. During the recent Regional conference, 14 representatives from six different VOLAGs participated.

The second of two project workshops was conducted in San Francisco January 27-28. Participating in addition to the project grantees were representatives from Voluntary Resettlement Agencies, various California State and County officials, Washington, D. C., and Regional HEW staffs, and a representative from the Center for Applied Linguistics. The conference sought to assess the status of the 14 employment/training projects within the region and to identify and attempt to solve problems confronting these projects. The status of each project and problems encountered were described by the project grantee. Two workshops were conducted with HEW, State/County officials, and Resettlement Agency representatives addressing problems and concerns of the grantees.

Project Statistical Status

<u>Project</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>ESL/Voc Tng</u>	<u>Job Placed</u>
Arizona	NR*		
Nevada	52	0	12
Sacramento	155	27	33
San Francisco	577	382	104
Alameda	118	22	0
Lincoln University	43	22	5
Santa Clara	464	154	110
Monterey	60	60	0
Riverside	57	45	8
Los Angeles	1273	1133	310
Orange	137	117	20
San Diego	378	211	124
Honolulu	309	264	35
Guam	NR	NR	NR
	<u>3623</u>	<u>2437</u>	<u>761</u>

*NR = Not Reported

Region X - In the last three months, the Region X refugee program staff has been actively involved with the states in developing and implementing programs which support the cash assistance employment and training requirements. Since Washington and Oregon provide English as a Second Language (ESL) and Vocational Training programs through Title XX mechanisms, regional office staff have also provided technical assistance to the States to ensure that refugee social service programs meet the Title XX requirements.

A Washington goal priority is to enable refugees currently on cash assistance to become self-supporting. To reduce the number on cash assistance, a State vocational training program became operative in December. This program includes assessment and career planning, basic and vocational English, and job placement services. An employability plan is being made for each non-exempt refugee on cash assistance. When the State Title XX amendment becomes effective, counseling and driver education also will be available to refugees.

Region X staff participated in a review of ESL programs at four Washington community colleges. Since refugees attending these classes indicated to the review team that they were eager to learn English and wanted to have as many class hours as possible, Region X staff is working with the State to develop more intensive English classes. Washington is concerned that many refugees, particularly those who have just come to the state, need more basic English instruction and will have only limited English speaking ability by September 1977.

In Oregon, since there is a high rate of unemployment in some areas, many refugees are having difficulty finding jobs. For this reason, the State is presently emphasizing employment rather than training objectives in its programs for refugees. It is felt that work experience will increase employability and encourage refugees to use and improve their English. Refugees are encouraged to seek and accept employment and to participate in part-time English classes to advance in their present jobs or to obtain better ones.

In Idaho, an HEW Task Force grant is enabling Boise State University to provide English and job training to about 63 refugees. The program's success appears to be based on the dedicated staff and an individualized approach.

Region X staff is receiving an increasing number of requests from Voluntary Agencies, Mutual Assistance Associations, and State Agencies, for assistance on how to meet refugee needs

after September 30, 1977. Meetings have been held with the Oregon refugee staff and mutual assistance associations and with VOLAGs to identify the needs of refugees and determine which public and private resources are available to meet these needs.

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300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(312) 353-1590
FTS 8-353-1590

Region VI

Ralph Rodgers
Room 1135, HEW Regional Office
1200 Main Tower Building
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 655-3338
FTS 8-729-4085

Region VII

Larry L. Laverentz
HEW Regional Office
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, MO 64106
(816) 374-2795
FTS 8-758-6127

Region VIII

Gene Ewing
10th Floor, HEW Regional Office
1961 Stout Street
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 837-2831
FTS 8-327-2831

Region IX

John Ford
Room 72
HEW Regional Office
Federal Office Building
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 556-8582
FTS 8-556-8582

Region X

Lou Weissman
HEW Regional Office
Arcade Plaza
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 442-5734
FTS 8-399-5734

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Office of Education's Refugee Assistance Task Force operation has been extended through September, 1977 to coincide with the authority of the new legislation P.L. 94-405, signed September 10, 1976. The duties of the Task Force will remain essentially the same as they have been during the past year with the difference that much of its activity will be under authority of the new P.L. 94-405, the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976.

The Task Force will also continue to direct and monitor existing support services which were extended for the remainder of FY77 under P.L. 94-23 and 94-24, The Indochina Migration Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. These include contracts with five bilingual education centers, the Center for Applied Linguistics, the National Credentials Evaluation Project at Long Beach and testing of students in English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) for admission to postsecondary institutions. A brief description of the Task Force activities related to the new legislation and to each of the continued support services during the last quarter follows.

Continued Support Services

Bilingual Education Centers

Under extensions of their contracts with the U.S. Office of Education the five bilingual resource centers continue their responsibility for technical assistance to elementary and secondary school districts. They have taken over remaining responsibility from the Center for Applied Linguistics and are disseminating materials developed under last year's contract with CAL to all interested parties. The bilingual centers are responding to all public inquiries on refugee education and will accept collect calls from any local teachers or other interested parties who are seeking help in working with Indochinese students. A listing of the five bilingual centers and their telephone numbers is appended as well as a listing of some of the materials which are available from them upon request free of charge.

Center of Applied Linguistics

Under an extension of its contract with the U.S. Office of Education, the Center for Applied Linguistics has been given responsibility to provide technical assistance to State and local districts and other grantees in the area of adult English and vocationally related English instruction for the Indochinese refugees. During this quarter the Center has continued its work in assisting HEW's employment training projects in coupling English-as-a-Second-Language training

with vocational instruction for adult refugees. The Center has developed emergency materials for adult ESL programs which may be received by writing to

The Center of Applied Linguistics
1800 N. Kent St., Suite 1110
Arlington, VA 22209

A Handbook for Indochinese Refugee Education: 1976-77 has been completed by the Center and is being distributed nationwide through an arrangement with NEA and also directly from the Center on request.

The toll free hot-line is still available and may be used for requests regarding information on education for adult refugees. The number is (800) 336-3040.

The Credentials Evaluation Project

An extension of its contract was granted to the Credentials Evaluation Project in Long Beach, California to continue the service of translating and reconstructing academic documents and credentials of Indochina refugees through September, 1977. The service has been expanded from responding to evaluation requests from postsecondary institutions to include service to requests from employers who need evidence of a refugee's credentials. Requests may be sent by postsecondary institutions or employers (although not by individual refugees) to

Mr. George La Due, Director
Evaluation Project (NRVCDE)
California State University at Long Beach
Long Beach, California 90840

TOEFL Tests

The contract with the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey to waive charges for Indochina refugees for the postsecondary admissions Test for English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) has been extended through June, 1977. Postsecondary institutions may request free TOEFL tests for Indochina refugee students if necessary for admission to the institution. The admissions officer (not individual refugees) must send a letter on behalf of the refugee applicant to the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, 08540. A voucher will then be sent to the refugee entitling him or her to take the test free of charge. Other information regarding the test will also be furnished.

Task Force Activities under New Legislation

Since the passage and signing of P.L. 94-405 in September, 1976 the Office of Education Refugee Assistance Task Force has been engaged

in activities of regulation development for the new legislation -- both for the elementary and secondary State grants called for in Title II of the legislation and for the adult education grants provided for under Title III.

The letter of Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register November 23, 1976. Proposed regulations have been drafted, and are scheduled to appear in the Federal Register sometime in March.

Under the new legislation money would be made available on the same formula basis used during fiscal year 1976, i.e., each district could apply for \$300 for each Indochina refugee child 5-17 years of age up to 100 or 1% of its total enrollment or for \$600 for each refugee child over 100 or 1% of its total enrollment. Districts are required to serve refugees in non-public schools to be eligible for funds. State agencies will be administering this program.

Under Title III State and local educational agencies could apply for funds to the Commissioner of Education for use in basic educational services including English language and vocational skills and other necessary services for adult Indochina refugees.

Although regulations to accompany P.L. 94-405 will be published according to schedule, funding of these programs remains uncertain until appropriations have been provided through legislation.

OE Refugee Assistance Task Force Staff Members

The following individuals are members of the Office of Education's Refugee Assistance Task Force under Mr. James H. Lockhart, Acting Director. Their general areas of responsibility are listed although general program questions are handled by all task force members. Members of the task force may be reached by calling (202) 245-3081.

William Bowers * - Adult and Vocational Programs Liaison
Mary Ellen Flynn - Legislation, Regulations
Joan Hearn - Elementary and Secondary Grants Processing Procedures
Le Thi Phu - Secretary

* for technical information concerning adult program activities contact Mr. Paul Delker, Director, Division of Adult Education at 245-2278.

Office of Education
Office of Bilingual Education
Bilingual Resource Centers

<u>Center</u>	<u>States Included in Service Area</u>	
<u>New York City, New York</u> Ms. Carmen Velkas (212) 858-5505 N.Y.C. Board of Education Regional Cross-Cultural Training and Resource Center 110 Livingston Street, Room 224 Brooklyn, New York 11201	Maine Vermont New Hampshire Massachusetts Connecticut Rhode Island New York New Jersey	Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia Dist. of Col. West Virginia Kentucky
<u>Lafayette, Louisiana</u> Dr. Robert Fonttenot, Director (318) 233-3850 Mr. Cal Ellis, Project Officer Bilingual/Bicultural Resource Center Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana Lafayette, Louisiana 70501	North Carolina Tennessee S. Carolina Georgia Florida Alabama	Mississippi Arkansas Louisiana Texas Oklahoma
<u>Mt. Pleasant, Illinois</u> Ms. Maria Swanson, Director (312) 255-9820 Mr. Suillermo Dehoogh, Associate Director Northwest Educational Cooperative 500 South Dwyer Avenue Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005	Ohio Indiana Illinois Wisconsin Michigan Minnesota	Iowa Missouri Kansas Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota
<u>Berkeley, California</u> Dr. Roberto Cruz, Director (415) 644-6255 Mr. Joe Beard, Project Officer BABEL Vietnamese Bilingual Education Center 1414 Walnut Street Berkeley, California 94709	Washington Oregon Northern Calif. Nevada Utah Hawaii	Colorado Wyoming Alaska Idaho Montana
<u>San Diego, California</u> Dr. M. Reyes Mazon, Director (714) 286-5193 Dr. Do Ba Khe, Project Officer Bilingual/Bicultural Resource Center Institute for Cultural Plusalism San Diego State University San Diego, California 92182	Southern Calif. Arizona	New Mexico

Office of
EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS
through March 1977

<u>PROGRAM ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT OBLIGATED</u>
1. Language training and cultural orientation at reception centers	\$1,468,000
2. Expanded elementary, secondary, and adult education programs at centers	\$2,319,000
3. Transitional assistance to school districts and to state education agencies	\$14,796,286
4. Adult education grants to States	\$4,991,278
5. Center for Applied Linguistics	\$641,033
6. Bilingual Education Technical Assistance Centers	\$800,000
7. Supportive services (technical assistance, postsecondary hot-line, credentials evaluation project)	\$280,000
8. Administration of program	<u>\$200,000</u>
TOTAL	\$25,495,597

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

A. REFUGEE DENTISTS

The 40 refugee dentists divided equally at the University of Texas Dental Branch at Houston and at the University of Pittsburgh have completed one half of their six-month training program. The main purpose of this training is to prepare the dentists for the National Board Dental Examination.

In Texas, the training program began on October 18, and for the first four weeks of the program, six hours of English instruction were provided. At present, the students devote two hours a day, five days a week, to English, taught by the faculty of the English Program for International Students of the University.

Initially, two refugee dentists had passed Part I (Dental) of the National Board. They were enrolled in the English program along with the remaining eighteen but spent the rest of their time preparing for Part II (English) of the National Board. Instruction from the faculty and the use of duplicated material from the regular curriculum is provided to these two trainees. The curriculum established for the eighteen trainees includes:

English	286 hours	Anatomy	68 hours
Histology	26 hours	Biochemistry	36 hours
Physiology	54 hours	Microbiology	44 hours
Pathology	54 hours	Oral Anatomy	96 hours

The program began with the refugee dentists studying English, Anatomy, Histology, Biochemistry, and Pathology. Biochemistry will soon be completed, and Oral Anatomy classes began January 3, 1977. Micro-biology and Pathology will begin later in the program. Teaching aids for the basic science courses have consisted of tapes, periodic quizzes, and handouts from the regular curriculum. Basic science textbooks, specified for each course, have been issued, along with a medical dictionary and a "Dental Examination Review Book."

On December 6, 1976, two refugee dentists took Part II of the National Board and five took Part I. All five passed Part I; of the two taking Part II, one passed and the other has not been notified yet. Instruments and supplies have been ordered for the clinical bench work. As soon as trainees pass Part II of the National Board they will begin clinical skills training.

The attitude of the refugee dentists toward this training might be reflected in their request to attend classes during the Christmas holidays. As a result classes were held three days between Christmas and new years day.

Totally, thus far, 12 of the 20 refugee dentists at the University of Texas have been successful as categorized: Part I - 9; Part I and II - 3. Of the three trainees who have passed Part I and II, one is beginning clinical training and two are preparing for state board licensure.

At Pittsburgh, the 20 refugee dentists have been assigned to English and dental instruction according to need. The areas in English include speaking, reading, and listening while the dental areas are comprised of preparation for Part I of the National Board Dental Examinations, preparation for Part II of the Board, and preparation for clinical practice and participation in the North East Regional Board (NERB) examination.

Initially, 12 refugee dentists participated in an English course, taught by the Linguistics Institute of the University of Pittsburgh, which consisted of one hour of reading, one hour of speaking, and one hour of listening and interpretation per day. This program was given five days a week for nine weeks, or a total of 135 classroom hours plus some assignments.

At the same time, two refugee dentists were preparing for the North East Regional Board Examination. Two were preparing for Part I of the National Board, two for Part II, and two were preparing for re-examination in either two or three segments of Part II. Those who were preparing for Part II were also in the initial phases of preparation for clinical practice so they will be able to take the NERB examination in the future. For all these students, five hours of seminars related to dental practice in the United States was provided. The seminars also included cultural orientation. Before completion of the training, all refugee dentists will receive at least five hours of orientation to dental practice in this country. The students will be provided simulated and real experiences of patient-doctor relationships utilizing patients and dentists in a private practice environment.

In January, 1977, another English course was begun for the trainees who were identified by the Linguistics Institute as needing additional training. The course, tailored to meet the individual needs of refugee dentists is being given for one hour three times a week for ten weeks.

At this time, two Indochinese refugee dentists at the University of Pittsburgh are preparing for the NERB and licensure; four have passed Part I of the Board and are preparing for Part II. The next Part II National Board Examination will be given on March 29, 1977, three weeks prior to the completion of the first training cycle. By the end of this training period in April, 1977, six refugee dentists in this program may be eligible for examinations for licensure to practice dentistry in the United States.

B. REFUGEE PHYSICIANS

Four hundred eighty-five Indochinese refugee physicians participated in the short-term training programs conducted at seven medical institutions. The aim of these programs was to assist the physicians in passing the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) examination necessary for practicing medicine in the U.S.

Two hundred and ninety-nine physicians sat for the ECFMG. The results of the exam conducted last July were as follows:

- 53 physicians passed both the medical and the language portions of the examination.
- 141 passed the medical portion but failed the language portion. These may sit again for the language portion which is offered every six weeks.
- 23 passed the language portion but failed the medical.
- 82 failed both portions.

Altogether, 144 physicians are now ECFMG-certified. A total of 411 have passed at least the medical portion of the examination. This examination is offered again every January and July.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE - FISCAL REPORT ON
THE INDOCHINESE MIGRATION & REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

	Actual Obligations		Total
	FY 1976 & TQ Cumulative Obligations thru Sept. 30, 1976	FY 1977 1st Quarter	Cumulative thru Dec. 31, 1976
<u>Care in Public Health Service Facilities:</u>			
- inpatient days.....	12,546	---	12,546
- obligations incurred.....	\$1,405,557	---	\$1,405,557
- outpatient visits.....	1,864	---	1,864
- obligations incurred.....	\$42,872	---	\$42,872
<u>Contract Medical Care:</u>			
- inpatient days.....	4,751	---	4,751
- obligations incurred.....	\$937,215	---	\$937,215
- outpatient visits.....	885	---	885
- obligations incurred.....	\$37,881	---	\$37,881
<u>Other Expenses:</u>			
- ambulance services.....	\$1,577	---	\$1,577
- dentures.....	715	---	715
- escort expenses.....	1,142	---	1,142
- eyeglasses.....	17,165	---	17,165
- funeral expenses.....	16,294	---	16,294
- family planning contracts.....	2,466	---	2,466
- interpreter expenses.....	2,290	---	2,290
- other medical costs.....	84,737	---	84,737
- personnel detailed.....	1,547	---	1,547
- room and board.....	2,643	---	2,643
- taxi expenses.....	361	---	361
- travel expenses.....	1,343	---	1,343
- wheelchairs.....	2,113	---	2,113

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE - FISCAL REPORT ON
THE INDOCHINESE MIGRATION & REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

	Actual Obligations			
	FY 1976 & TQ	FY 1977		Total
	Cumulative Obligations thru Sept. 30, 1976	1st Quarter		Cumulative thru Dec. 31, 1976
TOTAL of other expenses.....	\$134, 393	---		\$134, 393
<u>Center for Disease Control:</u>				
- screening and immunization prevention and control of infectious diseases and related Public health problems.....	\$599, 316	\$11, 589		\$610, 905
<u>Health Resources Administration:</u>				
- physician training grants.....	\$1, 251, 198	43, 000		\$1, 294, 198
- dentistry training grants.....	\$ 183, 289	---		\$ 183, 289
TOTAL PHRS Obligations.....	\$4, 591, 721	\$54, 589		\$4, 646, 310

Center for Disease Control

Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program

<u>Major Activity</u>	<u>ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS</u>		
	FY 1976 & Total Cumulative Obligations Thru Sept. 30, 1976	FY 1977 1st Quarter	Total Cumulative Thru Dec. 31, 1976
Tuberculosis Control:			
115,768 X-Rays or skin tests	\$142,860	\$1,031	\$143,891
Estimated man-years to administer 4.6.....	115,000	----	115,000
Syphilis Control:			
71,904 people examined and treated if positive @ .50 exam.....	35,952	----	35,952
Estimated man-years to administer 2.3.....	57,500	----	57,500
Skin Exams:			
3 consultants.....	35,000	----	35,000
3 screening teams	45,000	----	45,000
Immunizations:			
132,500 vaccinations (3 per series)			
68,739 series @ \$2.34	105,050	----	105,050
Estimated man-years to administer 2.3.....	57,500	----	57,500
Interagency Task Force Study.....	<u>5,454</u>	<u>10,558</u>	<u>16,012</u>
Total, CDC	\$599,316	\$11,589	\$610,905

The Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, has awarded Indochinese physician training grants to the following medical and dental schools.

<u>Medical</u>	<u>Grants thru Dec. 31, 1976</u>	<u>Number of Trainees</u>
1. Loma-Linda University, Loma-Linda, California.....	\$202,238	64
2. University of California, San Diego, California.....	232,048	61
3. University of Nebraska.....	94,587	30
4. University of Miami.....	145,975	64
5. University of Oklahoma.....	318,459	140
6. University of Arkansas.....	59,913	20
7. Hamnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.....	<u>240,978</u>	<u>103</u>
Sub-total, Medical.....	\$1,294,198	482
 <u>Dental</u>		
1. Pittsburgh University.....	\$95,126	20
2. University of Texas Health Science Center.....	<u>88,163</u>	<u>20</u>
Sub-total, Dental.....	<u>\$183,289</u> <u>a/</u>	<u>40</u>
Grand Total.....	\$1,477,487	522

a/ The Dentistry Training Program has been appropriated at a level of \$376,000 and the unobligated balance of 192,711 will be awarded at a later date.

HEALTH OBLIGATIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE \$2,557,918

Care in PHS Facilities \$1,448,429

Contract Medical Care 975,096

Other Expenses 134,393

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL \$610,905

Immunizations and Screening

HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION \$1,477,487

Physicians Program \$1,294,198

Dentists Program 183,289

TOTAL \$4,646,310

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (SSA)

The Social Security Administration has established procedures to assign Social Security numbers to any additional refugees who may arrive in the United States, such as "boat cases."

On November 1, SSA completed its part of the processing of Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese refugees entering the country through centers in Thailand. SSA had an on-site representative in Bangkok from May through October 1976. This representative traveled to various centers assigning Social Security numbers and cards to 10,485 refugees.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

Most contact with Indochinese refugees occurs in field offices of the Small Business Administration.

While the identity of refugees as such is lost in SBA's reporting system, officials report that, through correspondence, many refugees are known to have taken advantage of services offered by that agency.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of State reports that in the now-completed Expanded Parole Program for 11,000 Indochinese, a total of 6,800 Lao, 3,000 Vietnamese (including 600 Thai Dam), and 1,200 Cambodians entered the United States. During 1976, an additional 500 Vietnamese entered under humanitarian parole, and 3,400 refugees from Laos were admitted under a special program. Thus the Indochinese population in America grew by nearly 15,000 last year.

Refugees continue to leave Vietnam by boat, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has taken nearly 3,000 of these under his protection throughout South-east Asia. Several countries have offered permanent resettlement opportunities for limited numbers of them, and the United States in March began a program to admit 100 families a month under conditional entry provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Approximately 78,000 refugees are now in camps in Thailand, nearly 64,000 of them from Laos, 11,000 from Cambodia, and the rest from Vietnam. The U.S. government supports the UNHCR program of assistance to these refugees by financial contributions totaling more than \$10 million to date. An additional \$2,300,000 has been provided to the UNHCR to cover transportation costs for refugees being given permanent resettlement in countries other than the United States. For the care and maintenance of refugees who have reach first asylum in Southeast Asian countries by escaping in small boats, the United States government has recently contributed \$400,000 to the UNHCR.

The UNHCR continues his effort to arrange for the repatriation of those refugees in the United States who expressed a desire to return to their homelands. So far, the Vietnamese authorities have not allowed readmission of any since the 1,546 returned by boat from Guam in 1975. More than 100 Cambodians returned via Paris late in 1976, but no further readmissions have taken place since then.

RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

The following reports by the Voluntary and the State and Local Resettlement Agencies have been prepared by the individual agencies themselves and, consequently, at times express judgments or opinions of the individual agency reporting.

VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES (VOLAGs)

Approximate Number of
Refugees Resettled

United States Catholic Conference Migration and Refugee Services 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone (202) 659-6635	60,000
International Rescue Committee 386 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016 Telephone (212) 679-0010	19,500
Church World Service Immigration & Refugee Program 475 Riverside Drive New York, New York 10027 Telephone (212) 870-2164	19,000
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Services 360 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10010 Telephone (212) 532-6350	18,500
HIAS, Inc. 200 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10003 Telephone (212) 674-6800	3,900
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York, New York 10019 Telephone (212) 247-2922	3,600
American Council for Nationalities Service 20 West 40th Street New York, New York 10018 Telephone (212) 398-9142	4,830
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees 1790 Broadway, Room 513 New York, New York 10019 Telephone (212) 265-1919	1,200
Travelers Aid International Social Service of America 345 East 46th Street New York, New York 10017 Telephone (212) 687-2747	530

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE (USCC)

During the last quarter of 1976, the main thrust of all 168 USCC resettlement offices was geared toward assisting thousands of refugees to become more fluent in the English language, find employment and new careers, and thus adapt more successfully to their new life.

New programs have been instituted during this period to supplement the already successful Phase II programs of USCC in English as a Second Language (ESL), vocational training, job counseling, and job development. Many of these programs operate in conjunction with governmental agencies at the regional, state, and local levels and with other voluntary agencies. Thanks to HEW or other governmental grants, some of these programs were started during the last few months and will continue in full force in 1977.

Closer contact with the various government departments has also provided many new possibilities of assistance to the refugees in areas of housing, employment, and business opportunities.

During the last three months, USCC has responded to most other needs of the refugees, including home economics and management programs, physical and mental health counseling, marriage and family counseling, and many other social services. USCC has developed and maintained information and activity centers, responded to emergencies and basic needs of new arrivals, and kept up the search for missing relatives.

A breakdown of USCC activities by USCC Regions:

Region I - More than 17,000 USCC-sponsored Indochinese refugees received direct assistance from the 60 diocesan resettlement offices located in the 17 states of the north-eastern United States. In addition, another 5,000 non-USCC refugees were provided numerous services by USCC.

Approximately 700 newly arrived refugees were received by parishes and individual or group sponsors from October through December. Significantly, several of the sponsoring groups were newly formed Vietnamese associations.

The success of the USCC Phase II program was indicated by the closing down of formal resettlement programs in ten dioceses as of December 31. Regular, ongoing activities

through Catholic Social Services or Family Life programs are available, however, so that the refugee in need is never left without recourse.

In the last three months great emphasis was given to programs that would help reduce the number of refugees on cash assistance. Thanks to direct or indirect HEW grants, 15 dioceses stepped up their job counseling and development activities, which they will continue in 1977. ESL and vocational training programs are begun or continued in a cooperative effort with other voluntary agencies and with the various local, state, and regional governmental agencies concerned. Employment upgrading has also been attempted, but it is too early to judge the degree of success realized.

Special Christmas programs for all refugees and their sponsors were held in most of the dioceses. All reports indicate that these programs were well attended and much appreciated by the refugees, some of whom met friends they had not seen since Vietnam fell.

Region II - The seven states comprising Region II and served by thirteen diocesan resettlement offices have become home for more than 10,000 refugees.

Some of these offices have stopped Phase II programs because all the refugees in their jurisdiction have obtained employment and are for the most part self-sufficient. Their doors remain open, however, for any needed social services or emergency assistance.

Other diocesan resettlement offices, especially in Florida, where the majority of the refugees have chosen to reside, have, in coordination with government agencies, begun an all-out program of ESL, vocational training, and full employment services. Enrollments are high, and many refugees express hope of finding more suitable work and beginning new careers.

Region III - The effort expended by the 52 diocesan resettlement offices throughout the mid-United States has been most successful in promoting self-sufficiency among the refugees. Ten of these offices were able to phase out their refugee activities altogether.

The other 40 offices, spread throughout 13 midwestern states, have seen the specific need to maintain assistance programs into 1977.

In the last three months, this USCC region has kept in close liaison with the HEW Regional Offices in Chicago and Dallas to bolster the diocesan program so that dual attention could be applied toward reducing the refugees' dependence on cash assistance. Eight USCC programs for ESL or job development were significantly boosted through direct or indirect grants from HEW. Another seven diocesan programs are working out successfully after having obtained Title XX contracts from their state agencies.

In Beaumont, Texas, where the refugee population has nearly doubled in the last half year, the total cash assistance rate has remained stationary. To combat this situation, two separate programs supported by the Texas Department of Public Welfare were put into effect. The first is a 90-children day care center for refugee children, and the second a home management program for adult refugee women in the area. These programs, together with the job development and counseling program supported by HEW, provide a strong backup for reducing cash assistance cases.

In the Midwest area, the Joliet diocesan resettlement office has developed an efficient language program which is integrated with state-supported (CETA) vocational training. The Chicago Catholic Charities program, working through a "Chicago Consortium" composed of five voluntary agencies, is pulling all stops to find employment. In the last quarter, 320 cases were screened by the Consortium-HEW contract, representing 775 individuals. All but 76 were receiving public assistance. Two hundred seventeen cases were referred for vocational services, and 99 were able to find employment through the combined services of the Consortium.

In the far north, the dioceses of St. Paul, St. Cloud, and Winona were able to combine their program, backed by a Minnesota State HEW grant, to concentrate on job employment and counseling. Because of this, and despite the severe weather, many refugees remain in this area.

One of the most important and well-developed programs continues to be that of the diocesan resettlement office in New Orleans. Since the early days, several large groups of refugees have firmly fixed their hopes on developing a large Vietnamese community in the Delta area. It appears they have succeeded. Thanks to a comprehensive resettlement program which allows full community services, a large caseload in this diocese was ably handled as far as housing and job opportunities were concerned. A small Laotian community of refugees brought over from Thailand during the last few months has also received this type of assistance.

Region IV - Most diocesan resettlement offices actively engaged in on-the-job training programs experienced some difficulty in gearing down to meet the 1977 budget. Nevertheless, they expect to provide full services to the refugees during the coming year and devote special effort to removing refugees from the welfare rolls. A good portion of their time was devoted to coordinating their resources with those available from the states and counties.

Although the resettling of new arrivals during the last quarter of 1976 went very smoothly, this group of refugees presented problems unknown in the original Southeast Asia program due to their poor health on arrival. The refugees, in spite of this initial handicap, were cooperative and industrious, some now holding part-time jobs in addition to full-time employment.

Some dioceses, especially in California, experienced an additional burden by being called upon to resettle refugees again who had given up and moved from one city or state to another.

In summary, although a great number of the refugees by this time are successfully resettled, the problem of being self-sufficient and able to cope with the daily routine of living in the United States finds some of them continuing to rely on USCC assistance in employment, education, language, and training.

In the last three months, the refugees have also expressed concern over the welfare of friends and family members still in Indochina or Thailand. USCC receives hundreds of requests weekly for family reunification, including relatives in Vietnam, and staff personnel report a feeling of frustration among the refugees with the limitations of any possible new parolee programs, since, except for "boat cases" and possibly immediate family, on a humanitarian basis only, little hope is now offered that the thousands of displaced will be able to join those already here.

Additionally, there have been increasing inquiries from refugees regarding their immigration status and requests for assistance with other legal matters.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

The International Rescue Committee has aided more than 19,500 Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodians who were processed through the resettlement camps in 1975 or arrived in the U.S. through the family reunion program, the Lao program, and the Expanded Parole Program over the last year and a half. IRC intends to maintain its full range of services through all of 1977 and in some instances beyond that, and regional resettlement offices will continue to provide assistance to camp cases and other Indochinese refugees who have arrived.

IRC offices on the West Coast and in Texas and Washington, D.C., reported an increase in the rate of migration of refugees from places of their original resettlement. The reasons for such migration are complex. In most cases one or more of the following are discernible: (1) A desire to escape isolation and join friends or relatives; (2) access to public assistance and ESL/Vocational Training programs, in particular on the West Coast; (3) climate; and/or (4) better employment opportunities, especially in Texas. It is likely that this internal migration will continue. It has been accentuated by the unusually harsh winter in the Midwest and Northeast.

IRC has agreed to participate in the special conditional entry program under which approximately 100 "boat cases" will enter the U.S. each month. IRC has agreed to assume responsibility for all cases where family reunion is involved with an existing IRC case already in the U.S. IRC will also take its fair share of "boat cases" who have known relatives in the U.S. Cases such as this will be assigned to IRC Regional Offices which will assume responsibility for their direct resettlement.

As of December 31, the International Rescue Committee had spent \$7,192,567 for the Indochinese Refugee Resettlement Program. Of this total, \$5,403,736 were disbursed in direct financial assistance to needy refugees and \$1,788,831 was expended for counseling and service costs. These figures may change slightly when the books are closed and the 1976 audit is completed. IRC hopes to be able to maintain this level of support through the balance of the program.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)

During the last three months, CWS completed the work of locating sponsors for 815 persons who came to this country under the Expanded Parole Program. The organization has thus resettled approximately 19,000 Indochinese refugees since it began participating in the program during the spring of 1975. The effort has involved sponsorship commitments from 5,200 individual Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox churches throughout the United States.

CWS plans to continue to receive refugees from Indochina through the so-called "boat cases" and other immigration channels.

Refugees sponsored by CWS are aided primarily by local churches which act as sponsors. In addition, funds are dispersed from CWS headquarters in New York City after approval by one of the denominations served by CWS. A refugee's need is assessed by the local church, and if it is determined that the sponsor cannot meet the expense, the request for funds is passed on to the appropriate denomination. Expenses covered are primarily unusual, emergency resettlement needs such as rent, temporary aid with general living costs, transportation, or extraordinary medical or dental bills.

As part of its program to foster development of self-sufficiency among refugees, CWS has funded 49 ecumenical or community projects throughout the country. Each project was designed by a local group and is operated to serve the local refugee population. Generally, these centers provide language training, vocational and job assistance, and they also help meet the social needs of refugees. While some of the projects will be phasing out after a year or more of operation, others will be continued in full force until this fall. Many groups are seeking other funding sources to continue their activities.

Also planned for full operation into the Fall are the CWS regional offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco which have existed since early in the program. These offices provide counseling and other services. They work with problems encountered by refugees originally sponsored by California churches, and those who are moving to the West Coast after initial resettlement elsewhere. These regional offices work closely with other agencies, including the government, in the design and implementation of educational and vocational training programs in their areas.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICES (LIRS)

The Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services continues its commitment to a long-range program to provide services and backup assistance to congregations, sponsors, and refugees. Its present caseload encompasses more than 18,500 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

LIRS secured most of its sponsorships from congregations. In cases of individual sponsorship offers, it requested sponsors to enlist a local congregation. This whole sponsorship philosophy is based on the concept that the major role of LIRS is to facilitate the resettlement ministry of congregations, providing counsel, service, and assistance where needed.

First as area coordinators, and later on as regional coordinators, the resources of regional social services or contact persons was used in 26 regions. Due to limited funds, there will be a scaling down of action in June 1977. However, this phasedown will not be a phaseout, since LIRS will continue to provide back-up support.

Early in January 1977, LIRS convened a conference of its consultants. The purpose was to evaluate Phase II of the program and plan for Phase III (January-June 1977) and beyond. During Phase III, the regional consultants will continue to offer services, referral, counseling, and special programs. The LIRS New York office will continue to handle grants and loans to refugees on the basis of recommendations from regional consultants. The consultants also will be identifying needs not met by June when the regional network will be scaled down.

In planning for the future, LIRS will maintain the ability to provide service through Lutheran social service agencies, cash grants, loans, and counsel as the need arises.

The regional consultants at the conference felt most positive about the program and the adjustment of refugees, taking into account the tight economic conditions in the United States with its high unemployment rate and the inability of many American college-trained individuals to find jobs. It follows that refugees also are likely to encounter unemployment and underemployment. However, indications are that the percentage of LIRS refugees on cash assistance is lower than the 30 percent recently quoted by the study group for the refugee population as a whole.

The regional consultants commended the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for having issued stricter guidelines for eligibility to receive cash assistance.

LIRS presently has a caseload of 320 in different parts of the world wishing to be reunited with relatives here; new cases surface daily. In many instances, separations involve immediate family members still in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. It is the hope of LIRS that in any talks toward normalization of relations, the government address the humanitarian need to reunite families.

LIRS will be participating in securing sponsorship and making resettlement opportunities for recent "boat program" refugees, but wishes to express concern for the continuing unhappy plight of approximately 70,000 Indochinese in Thailand, and that a just and reasonable solution of this problem be considered a prime humanitarian concern by the United States.

HIAS, Inc.

HIAS welcomed its last Indochinese family from Thailand in the late fall of 1976, and is now concentrating its efforts on the integration of refugees into U.S. society.

HIAS sponsored 288 Lao refugees, 70 in the Expanded Parole Program and 23 refugees from third countries. HIAS also sponsored 3,531 refugees from resettlement camps.

The majority of its refugees were helped by the Jewish Family Service across the United States. These agencies, familiar with resettlement and its attending problems since the 1930s, make use of professional social workers to counsel families and individuals for the purpose of integration into the community. Other local resources, including volunteers, were also used to assist and maintain contact where feasible.

The per-capita grant was given to the Jewish Family Service to assist in the initial resettlement of families, and it also was dispersed to privately sponsored families who requested it on the basis of need.

The HIAS office in New York City maintains its contacts with the Jewish Family Services. It continues follow-up service by providing financial aid where need is indicated and making referrals to local agencies from which vocational and counseling services are purchased. In addition, HIAS refers refugees to existing state and Federal programs or other available resources.

HIAS also is assisting persons requesting reunions with relatives from third countries in preparing needed documentation

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, Inc.

During the last quarter, the Tolstoy Foundation's principal emphasis has been on job placement for refugees, together with ongoing efforts to reduce the number of persons receiving cash assistance.

Along with job placement, the Foundation is helping refugees who have been here more than one year to upgrade the jobs they currently hold. An intensive campaign for job development has contributed to success in both of these fields.

Continuing programs include educational and vocational counseling, a translation and interpreting service, and financial aid for refugees in urgent need of tools for their professions, housing, and other emergency situations.

The Foundation's offices are now providing income tax counseling for all refugees requesting it.

The Foundation also continues to be involved with family reunion cases from France.

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE (ACNS)

Since the last quarterly report the American Council for Nationalities Service has continued to provide a variety of services to refugees resettled under its auspices.

ACNS operates through a network of member agencies, usually called International Institutes, whose basic function is to provide assistance to immigrants and refugees.

For the refugees who entered the United States early in the program, there has been increasing evidence of self-support on social and economic levels. However, their need for continuing counseling services to deal with crisis situations is also evident. Most of the focus of work with the early arrivals has been on helping to organize cultural and social activities that will help to alleviate the long term problems of homesickness and social isolation.

For the more recent arrivals, the thrust of our member agency activities continues to be on assistance that will help families to become both socially and economically self-sufficient. Thus, priority has been given to employment problems of heads of households and programs that will help mothers function in a complex Western society.

Many of our refugees are enrolled in the special English language and vocational programs which have been funded through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. While it is too early to evaluate results of these programs, it does not seem premature to forecast the need for continuing them beyond the present projected expiration date of September 1977 in order to maximize their effectiveness. Upgrading of employment skills continues to need priority.

During the last few months there has been a marked increase in the number of cases coming to ACNS' attention where close family members of refugees already in the United States are surfacing in various parts of Southeast Asia, mainly in camps in Thailand. Thus, the question of how to help these relatives come to the United States is preoccupying many refugees. Although the announced special program for "boat cases" will help in some instances, there are many relatives in camps who will not fit into this program. ACNS feels that a more inclusive approach to this situation is needed. In addition, a question of adjustment of status from parolee to immigrant is one of the major concerns of both ACNS and the refugees it has sponsored.

Finally, it has become increasingly evident that a special knowledge of Indochinese cultures, together with cross-cultural communications skills, will help our local staff provide services more effectively. ACNS is therefore planning a cross-cultural workshop this spring for agency practitioners.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES Inc. (AFCR)

AFCR resettled 222 refugees in the Expanded Parole Program. These -- together with 158 in the former Laotian program, 833 processed through camps in 1975, and a few additional refugees for which no Government funding was available -- bring to a total of 1,227 the number of Indochinese resettled between May 1975 and January 1977 by AFCR.

The number of unemployed AFCR-resettled refugees or those on welfare rose slightly in December and January due in part to layoffs caused by severe weather. This was especially true for those resettled in Ohio, Montana, and New York. The AFCR expects to be able to help those in this group as well as others effectively through the balance of the program and even after that with counseling and perhaps even with cash assistance or donations of goods.

In February, AFCR began to send out revised forms of Program Progress Reports to refugees, to update its records of the situation, prospects, and achievements of refugee families.

Since May 1975, the New York office has received from, or sent out to, refugees 3,204 letters dealing, for the most part, with requests for cash assistance and counsel. The AFCR acted favorably upon virtually all requests for cash assistance, the amount actually granted depending on the merits or urgency in each case.

In addition to supplying aid and guidance in writing, there were interventions by telephone and field visits. The AFCR sent out reading and educational material and dictionaries that were donated or purchased to every refugee who asked for them, as well as to others needing such material.

Recently, the AFCR provided information on such matters as sending monies to relatives still in Thailand, or on prospects for new legislation, aimed at having the status of Indochinese refugees adjusted from that of Parolees to permanent resident aliens.

The AFCR continued to maintain contacts with sponsors and social services in many states.

TRAVELERS AID INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE OF AMERICA (TAISSA)

Local Travelers Aid and affiliated agencies of Travelers Aid International Social Service of America have been working during the last several months to continue to meet the changing

health and social service needs of the refugees whom TAISSA helped resettle.

During the last quarter, the view of the TAISSA national office is that the 532 refugees it was resettling have adjusted well and that local agencies are able to handle the situation. Accordingly, TAISSA is now winding up its resettlement efforts.

A summary of TAISSA-resettled refugees, by state:

<u>State</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Individuals</u>
Alabama	13	40
California	28	155
Connecticut	2	3
District of Columbia	10	44
Florida	1	1
Georgia	1	8
Illinois	12	23
Maryland	1	4
Massachusetts	9	17
New Jersey	3	20
New York	16	59
Ohio	1	2
Oklahoma	17	70
Pennsylvania	7	15
Tennessee	1	1
Texas	9	26
Virginia	<u>13</u>	<u>44</u>
TOTAL	144	532

STATE AND LOCAL RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

Approximate Number of
Refugees Resettled

Department of Emergency Services
State of Washington
4220 East Martin Way
Olympia, Washington 98504
Telephone (206) 753-5255

1,732

Governor's Task Force for
Indo-Chinese Resettlement
Employment Security Commission
State of Iowa
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Telephone (515) 281-5362

1,207

Department of Institutions,
Social and Rehabilitative Services
State of Oklahoma
Post Office Box 25352
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125
Telephone (405) 521-3076

362

Division of Community Services
State of Maine
193 State Street
The State House
Augusta, Maine 04333
Telephone (207) 289-3771

167

Governor's Cabinet Secretariat
State of New Mexico Planning Office
403 Executive-Legislative Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Telephone (505) 827-2112

545

Jackson County, Missouri
Don Bosco Community Center
526 Campbell Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Telephone (816) 421-5825

386

City of Indianapolis
Indianapolis Chapter, American Red Cross
441 East Tenth Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Telephone (317) 634-1441

80

Refugees Resettled

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent
Association of Los Angeles
923-925 North Broadway
Los Angeles, California 90012
Telephone (213) 683-1950 838

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent
Association of New York
62 Mott Street
New York, New York 10013
Telephone (212) 539-5663 72

Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints
50 East North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
Telephone (801) 531-2531 700

STATE OF WASHINGTON

The Washington State program, administered by the Department of Emergency Services (DES) has resettled 1,732 refugees -- 90 through the Expanded Parole Program and 1,642 through the original program. Although many refugees were sponsored outside the urban areas, there has been a steady migration toward the state's population centers.

The 90 Cambodian refugees who arrived via the Expanded Parole Program are much less accustomed to western life than were the Vietnamese. This has required DES to maintain closer than normal contact with the sponsors and their Cambodian families to ensure that basic needs are met. On the whole, these new refugees are making good progress in their effort towards self-sufficiency.

The DES resettlement staff makes systematic in-home visits with concentration placed on those refugees who are still dependent upon full or partial assistance. These in-home visits are supplemented by a monthly newsletter and a toll-free telephone number which reflect a general effort to remain a dependable source of information and help when a crisis situation surfaces. The DES office is also an active supplier of translated material both to refugees and to interested parties such as libraries, schools, and churches.

Employment is, and will continue to be, the key area of concern. DES is involved in job development and placement. Jobs are scarce and refugees in many cases are hesitant to accept entry-level work. Many have opted for skills training and college courses in an effort to transcend the entry-level job. In conjunction with the State Department of Social and Health Services, DES is monitoring and working with refugees who are enrolled in English classes and vocational education curriculums which are provided through the state's amended Title XX plan.

With the end of the resettlement project quickly approaching, DES has spent considerable time and resources to ensure that healthy, self-helping communities develop among the Indochinese people in Washington State. This has been done in part through 15 Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations. These associations have proved very successful and will have lasting benefit.

IOWA

The State of Iowa Governor's Task Force for Indochinese Resettlement continues to work closely with the more than 1,200 Thai Dam refugees resettled in Iowa. This total number breaks down into 163 families, of which 30 have purchased their own homes and 146 have purchased their own cars. At the present time all heads of households are employed, as are approximately 300 secondary wage earners. Because of the multiple incomes in many families the average combined hourly wage per family ranges from an expected low of \$2.30 per hour with one person employed, to a high of \$15.25 per hour with several wage earners. The average wage per person is \$3.50 per hour. The Iowa Task Force has been work oriented since its inception in 1975, and as a result, most of the Thai Dam are well on their way toward self-sufficiency.

In addition to its work with the Thai Dam, the Iowa Task Force continues to work with the more than 1,700 Vietnamese resettled in Iowa by other VOLAGs. At the present time it is working closely with the Iowa Department of Job Service and the Iowa Department of Social Services to develop two-member teams in the five highly concentrated areas of the state to aid in the implementation of the revised guidelines for cash assistance for refugees. These teams will consist of an employee of the Iowa Department of Job Service and an employee of the Iowa Department of Social Services who will work only with the refugees.

In these same five areas of the state, Resource Committees are being developed to draw available resources together to aid the refugees in becoming economically self-supporting.

In addition to the trilingual, bi-monthly newsletter published by the Task Force, a radio program has been developed with the assistance of the Des Moines Area Community College and the local WHO Radio Station. The weekly, 30-minute program is broadcast in Vietnamese and Lao and offers general news and Indochinese music.

The Iowa Task Force has also assisted in the formulation of the Association for the Positive Promotion of Lao Ethnic, Inc. (APPLE). APPLE is a non-profit corporation obtaining its charter in the State of Iowa for the following purposes:

- Develop educational materials for Lao ethnics.
- Establish communications among Lao ethnics.
- Advise Americans on the culture of Lao ethnics.
- Advise Lao ethnics on American culture.

APPLE will serve all ethnic groups from Laos, regardless of their beliefs and political and social backgrounds.

The anticipated close-down date of the Governor's Task Force, consisting of the Thai Dam Team and the Vietnamese Team, is September 30, 1977. This date coincides with the expiration of the contract between the Governor's Task Force and the U.S. Government. It is hoped that enough ongoing, self-sustaining groups will have been created in the interim -- such as APPLE, local resource committees, etc. -- to carry on whatever activities will be necessary to maintain the Indochinese refugee at the level of self-sufficiency they want to achieve.

INDIANAPOLIS

Refugees sponsored by the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Red Cross, acting as agent of the City of Indianapolis, are making excellent progress. No heads of households are unemployed, none are receiving cash assistance, and none are receiving medical assistance.

Those included are 80 refugees in 17 families, plus three unaccompanied individuals.

Funds received from the U.S. government are being used to help individuals and families with emergency and rehabilitation needs. Individual sponsors have been given primary responsibility for counseling, providing personal services such as transportation, assisting in job applications, and similar activities.

Several refugees are both working and attending school. One man, for example, works as a custodian at a local school in the afternoons and evenings, and studies welding at Indiana Vocational Technical College; another is attending the School of Pharmacy at Butler University and works part-time as a cashier at a drug-discount store. Many wives and older children are working and contributing to the family income.

All the families are financially independent of their sponsors, and are almost completely independent of the resettlement agency.

During the quarter October through December and the month of January, the agency gave financial assistance in the following categories:

Basic Maintenance: One family was given basic maintenance help, with food and school clothing for the children. This was given in October. The sponsor of this family advises that the head of household is now employed full-time in a job he found and obtained for himself, and the refugee is satisfied with the job.

Emergency Needs: A bill for auto insurance and a bill for auto repairs were paid. The refugee for whom auto insurance was paid is in a job he has had for almost two years, as a tailor, but at that time the added expense of auto insurance and repairs was more than he could handle from his budget. This refugee could have qualified for cash assistance when he first began the job because of its low pay, but he did not wish to apply for it.

Dental: Three families were assisted with dental bills.

School Expenses: This was the category of expense where the most funds were spent. Two families were assisted with tuition expenses to Vo Tech, two with tuition for Driver's Education, and one for a special language training program. (Many, especially wives, also took advantage of the free English for the Foreign Born Classes offered by the Indianapolis Public Schools).

For the remainder of the contract period, the agency plans to maintain the availability of its financial assistance. Since the agency's original commitment was that all funds available to it would be used for financial aid, no additional program is planned. It is expected that some funds will be returned to the Treasury when the contract ends.

D. BUDGETARY DATA

	<u>FUNDING STATUS</u>		
<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TOTAL AVAILABLE</u>	<u>OBLIGATIONS AS OF 12/31/76</u>	<u>REMAINING AVAILABLE</u>
AID Funded by Presidential Determination	2,277,454	2,277,454	-0-
AID Funded by Indochina Postwar Reconstruction	98,000,000	98,000,000	-0-
State Portion of Refugee Act of 1975 (includes DOD and INS portion)	252,000,000*	247,554,166**	4,445,834
HEW Portion of Refugee Act of 1975	<u>203,000,000*</u>	<u>122,249,690</u>	<u>80,750,310</u>
TOTAL	555,277,454	470,081,310	85,198,144

* Reflects \$53 million appropriation transfer from State to HEW. Status of State funds as of 6/30/76; no subsequent funding.

** Decrease from last report reflects deobligations.

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR EVACUATION, MAINTENANCE, AND RESETTLEMENT
OF VIETNAMESE, LAO, AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES,

INCLUDING EXPANDED PAROLE PROGRAM

Obligations *
 12/31/76
Total

Activity

Evacuation and Movement

Shipping (VIRA 8 Suit/Sealift)
 Airlift

\$ 390,000.
 18,081,025.

Camp Establishment and Refugee
 Maintenance and Processing

Camp Close-out
 Daily Maintenance
 Medical
 Immigration & Naturalization Service
 American Red Cross
 Customs
 Bangkok-Canberra Refugee Care
 YMCA
 Baptists
 Washington International Center
 Marshal Service (Justice)
 Salvation Army
 Cambodian Repatriation
 Government of Guam
 Clothing Distribution

\$ 4,045,800.
 103,960,499.
 2,708,587.
 1,027,482.
 3,774,775.
 25,000.
 348,587.
 322,073.
 25,866.
 6,360.
 991,860.
 243,957.
 601,081.
 120,032.
192,372.

Sub-Total

\$136,865,356.

* Adjusted as obligations are liquidated

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR EVACUATION, MAINTENANCE, AND RESETTLEMENT
OF VIETNAMESE, LAO, AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES
INCLUDING EXPANDED PAROLE PROGRAM

Obligations *
12/31/76
Total

Activity

Placement of Refugees

Voluntary Agencies	\$ 69,748,581.
State and Local Governments	2,940,000.
Inland Transportation	7,465,594.
ICEM	12,299,713.
UHNCR	7,260,000.
Travelers Aid (Meet Program)	331,076.
Repatriation Ship	780,000.

Admin (Including Camp Sites)

State (Task Force Operations)	2,437,549.
AID	5,744,541.
USIA	27,000.
Labor	227,854.
HEW	1,338,507.
Other Government Agencies	<u>38,395.</u>

Total State Obligations

247,554,166.

Appropriation transferred to HEW
Allocation to HEW (Residual Activities)
Deobligations

\$ 53,000,000.
\$ 2,285,475.
<u>\$ 2,160,359.</u>

Total Appropriation

\$305,000,000.

* Adjusted as obligations are liquidated

HEW OBLIGATIONS

Authorized by P.L. 94-23

(Through December 31, 1976)

ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION TO HEW	\$100,000,000
TRANSFERRED TO HEW APPROPRIATION FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATION	53,000,000
APPROPRIATED BY P.L. 94-441 (October 1, 1976)	50,000,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	<u>\$203,000,000</u>

OBLIGATIONS

Public Health Services	4,646,310
Office of Education Activities	25,495,597
Social and Rehabilitation Service	<u>92,107,783</u>
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$122,249,690
 TOTAL AVAILABLE	 \$80,750,310

E. RETRIEVALS

Supplementary Reports on Retrievals
Section 4(c) of the
Indochina Migration and Refugee
Assistance Act of 1975

The following reports provide updated data on the retrieval of funds previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, but not expended, by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development. The appropriations covered are "Military Assistance, South Vietnamese Forces," appropriated to the Secretary of Defense, and "Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance", appropriated to the President. Authority for administering the latter appropriation has been delegated by the President to the Secretary of State, who in turn, has delegated the authority to the Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Military Assistance - South Vietnamese Forces

The Military Departments have proceeded to close-out this appropriation in accordance with the steps described in the first report to Congress. As of September 30, 1976, retrievals for Fiscal Years 1975, 1976 and the transition quarter totalling \$127,163,653 were returned to the Treasury. In fiscal 1977, an additional \$1,185,133 were deobligated through February 28, 1977. The estimate of total potential recoveries is \$140 million.

Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance

A total of \$118.6 million is expected to be retrieved from the Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance funds. As of December 31, 1976, a total of \$118.0 million had been retrieved and an additional \$.6 million is expected to be retrieved prior to the close-out of the Indochina assistance funds.

Contract Settlements

Of the 174 contracts terminated by the cancellation of the AID programs on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, 118 claims totaling \$23.9 million approximately have been received. A total of 69 claims in excess of \$16.0 million have been settled thus far.

A task force consisting of contracting officers, the General Counsel and the Auditor General was established to adjudicate and process these claims. In addition, a contract settlement board was established. Contractors have 12 months from date of termination to submit final claims.

Because of the time required to make claims, it is anticipated that contract settlement will be the last to be resolved in the close-out process.

Commodity Import Program

Of the \$75.9 million anticipated for retrieval, \$75.7 million had been retrieved as of December 31, 1976. An additional \$.2 million is expected to be retrieved prior to the close-out of the Indochina assistance funds.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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